Arkansas.

Political - 1928

Elections.

SCIPIO JONES A DELEGATE.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ark., May — (AP)—At a meeting of Republicans of the fifth congressional district here today Scipio A. Jones, negro attorney of Little Rock, was elected delegate to the national convention to go uninstructed. A. C. Logan of Little Rock, another negro, was chosen alternate.

SCIPIO A. JONES IS
A G. O. P. DELEGATE

Kansas City Call

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) For the first time in twelve years there is a possibility of Arkansas sending an uncontested delegation to the national convention of the Republican Party. This forecast looms followig the election of Judge Scipio A. Jones as the fifth congressional district delegate and th reported pledge of the white members of the party to support the faction headed by Judge Jones.

A. C. Logan of Little Rock was elected alternate.

Political - 1928

California.

Elections.

Forces Lining Up For Bass Assemblyman Contest

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Los Angeles, Cal., June 25.—With the California elections in August near at hand, the supporters of J. B. Bass, editor of the California Eagle, and noted fighter against segregation and discrimination are preparing for what is predicted to be one of the hottest political battles ever held in California. The race is to be between two colored candidates, J. B. Bass and Fred Roberts, the present incumbent.

One of the factors that brought the courageous newspaper man into the limelight and stamped him as a fearless defender of Afro-American rights was his battle with high officials of the Ku Klux Klan a few years ago. At that time the hooded order had gained a firm foothold in California and numerous instances of persecution took place. Bass launched a fiery attack against them. His stand so nerved the Negro citizens of the east side that on one occasion the local Klavern sent notice that it would march down Central Avenue and clean it up. The Negroes sent word for them to come on and they would get a warm reception. They did not come.

Mr. Bass has never stopped his battles against the evils that beset the Negro and events are in the offing that make the need of a powerful, fearless uncompromising Negro assemblyman absolutely necessary for the economic and political safety of the California group.

Elections.

California.

RACE EDITOR IN CALIFORNIA IS PLUCKY FIGHTER

Los Angeles, Cal.—(ANP)—As the forces in the most sensational fight for the assembly seat waged here got in action on the sides of their respective candidates, J. B. Bass and and Fred Roberts, editors of the California Eagle and the New Age Dispatch, many tales have come to light concerning the fearlessness of Bass which has earned him the support of practically the whole 74th District.

Political - 19 D.C.

Elections.

Southern Boys Get Hoover Cash, Averred

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—(P.N.S.)—Contrary to the public preachments of leading race politicians that they are engaged in the game of politics for the betterment of the race the Senate investigating committee appears to be uncovering facts which indicate that the "Race" resides wholly in the politicians themselves.

Unfortunately testimony has been adduced before the Senate committee to the effect that "Scads" of Hoover money was spent through race politicians throughout the South. It is said that Democratic leaders seize upon this phase of the campaign expenditures as a strong feature to gain votes for the party in the South. They are said to be using "race hatred" as a means of winning democratic votes, urging southern white republicans to vote the democratic ticket to "keep the Negro in his place."

DR. SIMON DREW INDORSED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Washington.—Representatives of various organizations have started a movement here to enter an independent combination white and Negro ticket for President and Vice-President in the election this fall.

At a mass meeting here Friday they indorsed Gen. Jacob S. Coxey, of Ohio, one-time leader of an army of unemployed for President, and Dr. Simon P. W. Drew, minister, for Vice-President. They issued a call for a national convention here June 4 to nominate candidates, listing a number of prominent Negroes as possible Vice-Presidential candidates.

"The time is now ripe for the race to be represented in Congress," said a resolution adopted at the meeting.

Cooperating in the movement were listed the National Independent Political League, Lincoln's and Henderson Leagues, National Ministers Alliance of America, the Fundamental Ethiopian Welfare Association and the American White Cross Society.

Political - 1928 Elections.

Delaware

2 NEGROES MAY ENTER DEL'WARE LEGISLATURE

Delaware's Negro political leader sentiment is strong for Hoover.

Coage & Banton Mentioned to Represent First and Third Districts

STORMY SESSION

The state of Delaware is agog over the result[illegible] the State Republican Con[illegible] held in Dover, Tuesday. Since Delaware has not signed the amendment to elect the United States senators by primaries, the state still holds conventions at its capital every two years, in order to nominate the leading state officials.

Newcastle and Kent counties, combining against Sussex county, were able to put across their program, which favors Negro district leaders. They nominated for United States senator former Governor John G. Townsend, to succeed Thomas F. Bayard, Democrat; for congressman-at-large, the Hon. Robert G. Houston, for governor, G. Douglas Buck, son-in-law of Senator Dupont. As this program was being formulated, Sussex county walked out of the convention.

This arrangement looks promising for the first colored man to step into the Delaware legislature, because the two counties that won out in the convention are favorable to colored legislative representation. The colored people, being in the majority in the two largest districts, will put forward Jefferson S. Coage, of the first representative district, and Dr. Cornwell Banton, of the third representative district for members of the legislature.

Coage seems to have the edge in the situation, since he has no opponent in his district.

According to Charles H. Colburn

Political-1928

Elections

Florida

S. D. M'GILL IS DELEGATE TO REP. CONCLAVE

Party Honors Noted Florida Lawyer

Miami, Fla., May 18.—Striking and significant things took place at the recent convention of the fourth congressional district, which was held in the Cinderella ballroom of this city. Noticeable among them was the election of S. D. McGill noted attorney of Jacksonville, Fla., as one of the four delegates at large to the national Republican convention, which is to meet in Kansas City, Mo., next month. The election of Attorney McGill marks the first time a man not white has been chosen as a delegate to the convention since 1920, when Judge Joseph E. Lee was elected to the convention that nominated the late President Warren G. Harding.

McGill Talented

Talented by virtue of his inheritance, gifted by his training and exceptional by his extraordinary victories at the bar of justice, Attorney McGill is seen as a positive factor at the coming Republican conclave.

All Florida is proud of him. The importance of his election will become more apparent when it is considered that the convention was composed of 284 delegates and alternates, all of whom were white with the exception of one dozen delegates who came from three counties.

The convention went on record as having been the best ever staged. The fourth congressional district is the largest in the state and cast more votes for Coolidge in the last election than all the districts combined.

Delegates from 18 counties filled the spacious ballroom Monday morning, May 7, when the convention was called to order. Shortly after the meeting got under way, the lily whites and the regular Republicans waged a terrific battle for control of the convention. The lily whites were victorious.

Has Large County Vote

Conspicuous among the delegations was that from Duval county, led by Attorney McGill. The delegates, 33 in number, had the largest vote of any county in Florida.

The convention continued for three days. On the third day the following delegates and alternates were chosen: George W. Bean, Attorney S. D. McGill, Jacksonville, Fla.; George P. Wenthworth, W. C. Brown, Tampa, Fla. Alternates: George L. Dick, W. M. Bryan, Mrs. E. J. L'Engle and John R. Scott.

One outstanding feature of the convention was the passing of a resolution deferring the time of naming state officers until after the Democratic national convention. Delegates from Florida will go uninstructed, although a strong effort was made to instruct for Hoover.

FLA. BUSINESS MAN TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

NEW YORK., N. Y.—W. W. Sullivan, president of the Congressional Life Insurance Company of Gainesville, Fla., and one of the leading Negro business men of the State, has been here attending the National Negro Business League. He expressed keen interest in the political situation as it relates to the race, and feels that the Negro should have a larger representation in the affairs of the government. When interviewed here Mr. Sullivan said: "I am seriously considering the importance of the nomination for Congress from the 2nd Congressional District of Florida. The Negroes and their staunch white supporters of this district are not pleased at the 'lily-white' methods instituted by the skipper faction, nor the attitude of the national party towards them."

Speaking further, Mr. Sullivan said: "That the Negro has been loyal to the organization since 1865 and if this is the reward then the Negroes of Florida are ready to announce an independent ticket."

Mr. Sullivan resides in a district known as the Black belt of Florida, and would have little trouble in winning the election to Congress.

Political. 1928
Elections.

General (Protest Against Race Issue)

NEWS

Clearwater, Fla

OCT 20 1928

SUPERFICIAL PROPAGANDA SHOULD NOT BE THE REAL ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

AS THE CAMPAIGN is entering upon its last few weeks of activity it has become apparent that the voters have practically made up their minds how they will vote on national issues. There seems to be not the slightest doubt in the world that Mr. Hoover will be elected by the greatest majority ever accorded a candidate for the presidency. Moreover, it is apparent many states that ordinarily may be counted on as safely Democratic will swing to the Californian, not as an approval of past Republican grafting and inefficiency, but because the Democratic nominee is morally and personally unacceptable to the rank and file of his party, because he lacks the broad outlook and comprehensive knowledge which should equip the head of a great nation; because his political horizon is restricted to the wards of lower New York City; that he is the political fruit of Tammany tactics; and that he listens to the voice of voters of foreign extraction as the voice of America.

True, there will probably be thousands who will vote against him because of his religious affiliations, but to this writer that is not one of the major issues, and while we have no quarrel with that element of our citizenship wishing to keep our country in the protestant column, we cannot lend our support to this form of discussion, because there are more vital issues involved, and these issues we are bound to keep to the fore

On several occasions we have pointed out where Mr. Smith has deserted his party and repudiated its platform. He has made major issues of discussion modification of the country's dry statutes and he has repeatedly advocated loosening the immigration restrictions. As we conceive Democratic sentiment, both of these issues are radically opposed to the real reactions of Democracy; at least there is nothing in the national platform that justifies any candidate in taking the stand that Mr. Smith has, and we are not goingto be read out of the party by any diminutive two by twice politicians who are for the moment confusing Tammanyism with Democracy.

On the other hand, Mr. Hoover seems to be imbued with real Americanism. He is in no sense sectional. He appreciates the needs of the south as he does the needs of the west. He has said that his administration will favor the development of the mighty Muscle Shoals water power in the interest of agricultural research and for the supplying of cheap and reliable power for southern industries. This pronouncement should convince every intelligent voter that Mr. Hoover is a better friend of the south than is Mr. Smith, because everyone who has given the matter a moment's consideration must have reached the conclusion that the greatest need of the south is for industrial growth. Past issues are dead and buried, and the south ought to know that it will never get anywhere by keeping old traditions alive, especially those tradiations that have been solemnly buried.

The present campaign is one of personalities. Mr. Hoover's whole career proves that the thieves and grafters that flourished so freely under the administrations of Taft and Harding are now completely discarded. We know that Mr. Hoover was not the choice of the old guard Wall street and the oil crowd bowed in submission only when they had to. Hoover was their choice only after every possible political expedient was brought into the game to defeat him and failed. Hence Mr. Hoover is under no obligation to any of them.

Again, the Republican candidate is an engineer. The big problems of the present decade are engineering problems. The development of Muscle Shoals can only be undertaken by a man thoroughly schooled in engineering. This view is vital, because under any other circumstances double dealing and graft would become rampant and the great purposes of the project would be defeated. Another great issue is in the construction of the St. Lawrence river deep waterway, which would enable ocean vessels to enter the great lakes for cargoes of grain from the northwest, and thus eliminate extortionate freight rate s to the seaboard. It is a well known fact that New York does not favor this project, because it would divert grain shipments from their ports. Mr. Smith naturally would oppose the construction of the St. Lawrence canal with its enormous advantages to the grain growers.

With these mighty issues before the voters, it is inconceivable that any person would for a moment consider casting a vote on any insignificant issue , such as racial equality or religion. Repeatedly we have pointed out that neither party can lay claim to any particular merit on the race question. The south can be depended on to handle that question as it has in the past under every administration, Democratic or Republican. Negroes and whites eat and work together in Democratic New York, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis just as they do in Republican Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit and San Francisco. It is all balderdash to make an argument on this issue. As to religion, if protestantism cannot maintain its status against catholcism by reason of inherent merit, then it is doomed to defeat and oblivion. We believe religion should be a matter of individual devotion rother than political ballyhoo. It is a singular fact that the vast majority of the men and women who are loudest in their attacks upon religious issues in the political arena never attend church or give a penny to religious or evengelistic effort.

Let's all, for the next few weeks forget superficialities and get down to brass tacks. Let us consider our vote as a sacred obligation granted us for the sole purpose of promoting the economic and moral welfore of the land. At this critical time partisanship means less than nothing. It is a campaign of personalities and native equipment for a mighty job. As we look at it, Mr. Hoover has this training and equipment, while Mr. Smith has nothing but some foolish notions that he has gleaned from the gutters alongside "the sidewalks of New York."

EAGLE

Dothan, Ala

OCT 22 1928

NEGRO RE-ENFRANCHISEMENT IS AN ISSUE

According to an Associated Press dispatch 45 prominent citizens of Atlanta have signed a statement protesting against the injection of the race question into the campaign by "both political parties."

There is a race question involved, but it was not injected by "both parties." It was injected more than 60 years ago by the Republican Party, and it has remained ever since.

The Democratic Party is the white man's party, for the Democrats alone removed the heel of black Republicanism from the prostrate body of the helpless South after the War Between the States. When the Negroes were freed they joined the Republican Party; no one can blame them, and on the other hand no one can blame the South for its determination to dominate and control the politics of the South.

Time and again since the War the Republicans have attempted to wrest control from Southern whites by wholesale voting of Negroes, and each time the Democrats have defeated their plans.

The race question looms up in this campaign as it has not loomed in a generation. The Republicans frankly admit they will attempt once more to enfranchise the Southern Negro, for by doing so they will increase their majority over the Democrats which is already between seven and ten millions. The Southern Negro's vote means more power to the Republican Party.

Republican contempt for the South is not dead —it has never been asleep. An index to Republi-

HOOVER'S ORGANIZING ABILITY.

Kosciusko, Miss.

To The Commercial Appeal:

Would thank you for valuable space in your neutral columns for a heart to heart talk to your readers. The prosperity and greatness of this county is due almost solely to the working of the protective tariff, a very wise and beneficient bit of G. O. P. legislation. Great industrial activities are now in operation and still greater ones projected and this is especially the case in the south, where they are most needed. Would it be wise on our part to vote to check this onward progress of prosperity? This is not a political question, but a serious business proposition, and in the matter would ask you to pay no attention to the rantings of blind partisan politicians. They are seldom altruistic, but mostly pie hunters. You seek counsel and guidance from the quietude of your own thoughts and meditations. In other words, think about it. It is the thoughtless who go wrong. If Mr Hoover is elected these protecting walls will remain intact and ensconced behind them his great genius will plan and his indomitable will and energy will perfect achievements that will bring wealth to the nation and wealth to the individual. Mr. Hoover has been the organizing and guiding head of many organizations that have brought relief to untold numbers of sufferers in Europe, and thus has cemented a friendship for him and his country that will not be easily broken. If Mr. Hoover is elected he will influence mankind not by heavy artillery, but by good example and wise counsel. He will not seek glory in battles won, but in wars prevented, and many nations will come to him to adjust their troubles, and he will try to make this nation the preserver of the world's peace. He will invite the "Prince of Peace" to pilot our ship of state and thus bring spiritual as well as material blessings to our country. "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." Mr. Hoover's appointees will be competent and acceptable to those whom they are to serve. Catholics and Protestants Jews and Gentiles, come on and let's vote for Mr. Hoover. Indications are that Mr. Smith will get most of the colored voters.

JOHN HENRY LEWIS

can attitude toward the South today is found in the 1928 platform of the Republican Party, in which it promises the Negro that an effort will be made to pass a Federal anti-lynching bill—a bill which defines a mob as three or more persons, and which would fine innocent taxpayers of a given County $10,000, if a lynching is committed within its borders. This unfair, unjust, undemocratic Republcan promise to the Negroes is a benevolent gesture for the continued Negro support of the Republican Party; it is reassuring to the Negro, but an insult to the spirit of Democracy and the people of the South.

It is Hoover's intent to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Since 1901 Alabama has found a way to get around these amendments. But let the Headland Wiregrass Farmer explain:

> Our registrars do not register Negroes. Persons who are not registered cannot vote. Our method is very simple and effective—but it has one fatal weakness. **A Republican President may, at his pleasure, appoint Federal registrars for every County in Alabama.** It is important, in view of Mr. Hoover's opinions with respect to these amendments, that the full significance of the fact be comprehended.

Mr. Hoover's plan to re-enfranchise the Negro in the South does not coincide with Southern instincts and ideals. We do not want political equality and most certainly we do not want social equality.

Under the heading, "The South is Warned," The Albany Herald has the following to say:

> Our Hoover "Democratic" friends—or some of them, at least—say it's a shame to bring the race question—the white supremacy issue—into the campaign.
>
> But why blame the regular wing of the Democratic party?
>
> We didn't do it. Mr. Dyer of Missouri, did it. Mr. Dyer is one of the leading Republican members of Congress, and he's making speeches for Hoover.
>
> We like to be accommodating, but we cannot carry accommodation to the point of refraining from holding up Mr. Dyer's exultant picture of a humiliated South to the gaze of Southern Democrats who say they are going to vote for Mr. Hoover.
>
> Mr. Hoover stands on the Republican platform, and is pledged to carry out its provisions.

No one can deny that the Democratic Party has always been the white man's party, and the tried friend of the South. To desert it now in its time of need is the act of an ingrate.

The Eagle submits that there is no ground, sensible reason why Southern white Democrats should give the Republicans their vote, or remain away from the polls and give them a half vote.

Do not be deceived by Republican lies; read the platforms of both parties and the speeches of both candidates. Study the history of both parties, not only their attitudes toward the South and Southern ideals, but also their attitudes to vital issues of the day. Learn the truth before marking your ballot.

HOOVERITE REFERS TO COLORED PEOPLE AS "COONS"

NASHVILLE, Oct. 31—"Coons for Smith and law-abiding Negroes against him," General Jeff McCarn, chairman of the anti-Smith organization in Tennessee, has informed J. W. Thomas of Benton, Tenn, in an open letter published in the Nashville Banner.

"That part of the colored race known as 'coons' are for Al Smith and the most respectable and law-abiding people are going to vote independently of colored leagues and they need not be hunted and cajoled by Tammany and its friends," wrote McCarn.

The letter continued in the following Ku Klux Klan and Lily-White fashion:

"If you had read the story of Al Smith and had known, as well-informed Tennesseeans do know, that he and his Tammany friends passed a bill through the Legislature in the State of New York making it a high misdemeanor to refuse to allow colored people to be accomodated in white hotels, white restaurants, white barber shops, white bath houses, taxicabs for whites, and other places where white people are served and accomodated; and if you had seen the picture of Ferdinand Q. Morton, one of Al Smith's Civil Service Commissioners in New York, a Negro man, dictating to his private secretary, Miss Florence Ecksteine, a white American born young lady; and if you had seen a large sign on Cedar Street in the City of Nashville, which reads: 'Smith-for-President Colored League—National Headquarters;' * * * *and if you had known that Al Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who nominted him in Houston, and six other Tammany Democrats defeated a bill in the New York Legislature which would have prevented Negro men from marrying white women in New York; and if you had known that in the State where Al Smith had been in the Legislature from 1904 to 1915 and where he has been Governor for eight years since that time and still little white girls and boys sit by the side of Negro children in the public schools of his state, you would have knwon that there was no chance for us to catch any 'coons' even if we were looking for them."

This is the sort of bunk that Hoover's managers in Tennessee expect to win the support of inteligent white voters.

THE NEGRO NOT AN "ISSUE."

DEPRECATION by the Richmond News Leader, an ardent supporter of Governor Smith, of the "negro menace" n the South as a campaign issue is so sane and opportune hat true friends of the South will hope other Southern editors will emphasize this point, regardless of their party affiliations "The negro is not an 'issue' in this campaign," says the News Leader, and in that pronouncement it speaks truly.

In the period of Reconstruction, negro domination was unquestionably the most vital danger and issue in the South. Largely through the work of sterling Southern men and organizations that evil in time was eradicated, and never again, it seems safe to say, will the people of the United States permit recurrence of such frightful conditions. Times have changed and we have entered on a new era. That the issue was kept alive since, through the appointment of some negroes to Federal offices in the South, is unfortunate; but indications are strong that this policy will be abandoned, because flatly it is "bad politics." Indeed, as is shown daily, the danger of unduly elevating the negro now rests in the Democratic national party, rather than the Republican.

Left to themselves, the white people and the negroes of the South will dwell together in amity and mutual benefit economically. This is a fact that the leaders of both great political parties must grasp, and thus refrain hereafter from promoting the "race issue" or the "negro menace." In the heat of a political campaign of a few weeks duration they must be careful not to undo all that individuals and organizations have brought about in the creation of a spirit of harmony between the races in the Southern States.

Political-1928

Elections.

General (Protest Against Race Issue.)

No Surrender

Ten days ago Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the "Crisis" Magazine, New York wired the AFRO-AMERICAN as follows:—"Have drafted protest against injection of race prejudice in this campaign by both parties. Protest is three type written pages and stresses right to vote and hold office and disclaims any desire of domination, will you sign this document? The Afro's reply to this was "Yes."

The appeal as published contains nearly a thousand words, among them these:—

"Do not misunderstand us: We are not asking equality where there is no equality. We are not demanding or even discussing purely social intermingling. We have not the slightest desire for intermarriage between the races. We frankly recognize that the aftermath of slavery must involve long years of poverty, crime and contempt."

To this paragraph, the Afro does most certainly not prescribe.

It believes in equality, all kinds, every kind. It does not accept inequality in good temper. To the contrary we resent it.

It does not see the necessity of long years of poverty, crime and interracial contempt in a modern Christian civilization.

The constitution of the United States recognized no middle ground between slavery and citizenship. It made citizens of slaves.

How much more shall freedmen demand full, complete equal citizenship and be satisfied with nothing less.

PROTEST AGAINST RACE ISSUE.

That was a notable protest made from Atlanta last week against "injection of the race question into the present political campaign." Even if the protest was a trifle belated, it was nonetheless a needed contribution to alleviate asperities of a campaign marked by the most vicious propaganda intended to incite and aggravate racial hatreds. It was also significant that this protest should emanate from the same point where the campaign was inoculated with this poison virus of race hatred, when Editor Clark Howell of the Atlanta Constiution insisted that all issues should be subordinated to the theme of race supremacy.

The protest itself, as given to the Associated Press, bore the signatures of fortyfive Southern men and women who feel that the appeals made to racial prejudices are both irrelevant and dangerous. The signers included university presidents, ministers, business leaders and other active in various pursuits. There were bishops of at least two great churches, the Episcopal and the Methodist, editors of such papers as the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Columbia Christian Advocate, the Chattanooga News and the Dallas News, besides women interested in the interracial movement. We reproduce the statement in full:

"The undersigned citizens of the South, some of them supporters of the one Presidential candidate and some of the other, desire unitedly to voice this public protest against the injection of the race question into the present political campaign.

"Had either political group alone been responsible for raising this subject we would hesitate to make this statement, lest it be thought partisan. But it is being raised by partisans of both sides who, for the purpose of driving voters into their respective camps, are, in our judgment, reopening the healing wounds of bitterness and hate.

"We believe these appeals are both irrelevant and dangerous. It is our hope that no one will be deterred by them from calmly considering the real issues and voting his honest convictions; and certainly that no one will allow them to inflame his mind with antagonism toward our Negro neighbors, who too long have been pawns in the game of politics. Any attempt to influence men and women with an issue so untimely is unworthy of the white man and unjust to all. If taken seriously, it is the sowing of dragon's teeth of which future generations must reap the harvest.

"Happily we believe it will not be taken seriously. We believe our citizenship is too intelligent and too fairminded thus to sacrifice the cause of interracial peace and progress. We therefore call upon the leadership of the South—the pulpit, the press, the platform—and upon every right-thinking man and woman among us to disclaim, discourage and discountenance such appeals to prejudice and fear, to the end that the gains of recent years in interracial good-will and understanding may not be sacrificed to the passing interest of a political campaign."

It is fully time that a stop should be called to this vile propaganda of which the Negro has been the victim during this campaign, entirely without any volition of his own. He has been truly but a pawn in the game, taking all the hazards and paying for the risks with the odium incurred by such a system of vicarious sacrifice. The protest is an evidence of the spirit of fairplay struggling for expression in the South.

NEW YORK WORLD

OCT 26 1928

NEGROES URGE BAN ON RACE PREJUDICE

Ask Both Parties to Keep It Out of Campaign

NO REQUEST FOR EQUALITY

Point to Merit as Proper Test of Candidates

An appeal to America against the injection of race prejudice in the Presidential campaign by both Republican and Democratic Parties, signed by leading Negroes of the country, was made public yesterday at the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, No. 69 Fifth Avenue.

"Much has been said and rightly of the danger in a republic like ours of making sincere religious belief a matter of political controversy and of diverting public attention from great questions of public policy to petty matters of private life," the protestants state. "But bad as religious hatred and evil personal gossip are, they lack the seeds of evil and disaster that lie in unrestrained appeal to race prejudice.

"The emphasis of racial contempt and hatred which is being made in this campaign is an appeal to the lowest and most primitive of human motives, and as long as this appeal successfully can be made there is for this land no real peace, no sincere religion, no national unity, no social progress even in matters far removed from racial controversy.

Not Asking Equality

"Do not misunderstand us," the statement continues. "We are not asking equality where there is no equality. We are not demanding or even discussing purely social intermingling. We have not the slightest desire for intermarriage between the races. We frankly recognize that the aftermath of slavery must involve long years of poverty, crime and contempt; for all that the past has brought and the present gives we have paid in good temper, quiet work and unfaltering faith.

"But we do solemnly affirm that in a civilized land and in a Christian culture and among increasingly intelligent people, somewhere and some time, limits must be put to race disparagement and separation and to campaigns of racial calumny which seek to set twelve million human beings outside the pale of ordinary humanity.

Ancient Political Trickery

"We do not believe the majority of the white people, whether North or South, believe in the necessity or the truth of the assertions current in this campaign; but we are astonished to see the number of persons who are whipped into silence in the presence of such obvious and ancient political trickery.

"You cannot set the requirements of political honesty and intelligence too high to gain our consent. We have absolutely no quarrel with standards of ability and character which will bring to public office in America the very highest type of public servant. We are more troubled over political dishonesty among black folks than you are among white. We are not seeking political domination. But, on the other hand, it is too late for us to submit to political slavery, and we most earnestly protest against the unchallenged assumption that every American Negro is dishonest and incompetent and that color in itself is a crime."

Against Racial Hatred

The statement concludes by saying: "We are asking, therefore, in this appeal, for a public repudiation of this campaign of racial hatred. Silence and whispering in this case are worse than in matters of personal character and religion."

Among the signers of the appeal are Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis Magazine; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University; Bishop George C. Clement of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Ferdinand Q. Morton, member of the New York City Civil Service Commission; Alderman Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age; C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company; James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Eugene K. Jones, Secretary of the National Urban League; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom of the A. M. E. Church; Channing H. Tobias, Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; William H. Lewis, former Assistant United States Attorney General; Municipal Judge Albert B. George of Chicago; S. W. Green, Supreme Chancellor of the Negro Knights of Pythias; Bishop Robert E. Jones of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and L. K. Williams, President of the National Baptist Convention.

NEW YORK EVE. WORLD

OCT 26 1928

NEGROES DECRY RACIAL APPEALS BY BOTH PARTIES

Manifesto Asks Rivals to Keep Prejudice Out of Campaign

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NO EQUALITY ASKED

"Do not misunderstand us," the statement continues. "We are not asking equality where there is no equality. We are not demanding or even discussing purely social intermingling. We have not the slightest desire for intermarriage between the races. We frankly recognize that the aftermath of slavery must involve long years of poverty, crime and contempt; for all that the past has brought and the present gives we have paid in good temper, quiet work and unfaltering faith.

"But we do solemnly affirm that in a civilized land and in a Christian culture and among increasingly intelligent people, somewhere and some time, limits must be put to race disparagement and separation and to campaigns of racial calumny which seek to set twelve million human beings outside the pale of ordinary humanity.

"We do not believe the majority of the white people, whether North or South, believe in the necessity or the truth of the assertions current in this campaign; but we are astonished to see the number of persons who are whipped into silence in the presence of such obvious and ancient political trickery.

ASSUMPTION PROTESTED

"You cannot set the requirements of political honesty and intelligence too high to gain our consent. We have absolutely no quarrel with standards of ability and character which will bring to public office in America the very highest type of public servant. We are more troubled over political dishonesty among black folks than you are among white. We are not seeking political domination. But, on the other hand, it is too late for us to submit to political slavery, and we most earnestly protest against the unchallenged assumption that every American Negro is dishonest and incompetent and that color in itself is a crime."

The statement concludes by saying: "We are asking, therefore, in this appeal, for a public repudiation of this campaign of racial hatred. Silence and whispering in this case are worse than in matters of personal character and religion."

Among the signers of the appeal are Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis Magazine; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University; Bishop George C. Clement of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Ferdinand Q. Morton, member of the New York City Civil Service Commission; Alderman Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age; C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company; James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Eugene K. Jones, Secretary of the National Urban League; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom of the A. M. E. Church; Channing H. Tobias, Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; William H. Lewis, former Assistant United States Attorney General; Municipal Judge Albert B. George of Chicago; S. W. Green, Supreme Chancellor of the Negro Knights of Pythias; Bishop Robert E. Jones of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and L. K. Williams, President of the National Baptist Convention.

MOBILE, ALA.

ISSUE OF

OCT 21 1928

THE RACE ISSUE

No document issued during this national campaign is to be rated higher than the protest against the injection of the race question into the pending national contest, a protest signed by the supporters of both the Democratic nominee and the Republican nominee for president of the United States. It, therefore, has no partisan significance.

It is distinctly American in tone and purpose, and comes at a time when it may arrest forces of evil loosened by intemperate newspapers and politicians interested only in political preferment. In the course of the protest, which was issued from Atlanta, and signed by some of the ablest and best known citizens of the South, the following statement is made:

We believe these appeals are both irrelevant and dangerous. It is our hope that no one will be deterred by them from calmly considering the real issues and voting his honest convictions and certainly that no one will allow them to inflame his mind with antagonism toward our negro neighbors, who too long have been pawns in the game of politics. Any attempt to influence men and women with an issue so untimely is unworthy of the white man and unjust to all. If taken seriously, it is the sowing of dragon's teeth of which future generations must reap the harvest.

During the primary fight in Alabama this newspaper warned the newspaper supporters of Governor Smith against the danger of raising this race issue, and since that time this newspaper has called attention to the equally apparent danger involved in the efforts of both the supporters of Governor Smith and the supporters of Herbert Hoover to make the negro an issue in this campaign. These warnings were not heeded in the primary fight when newspapers of Alabama actually accused statesmen of the South of nullifying part of the Fourteenth Amendment and all of the Fifteenth Amendment for the purpose of depriving the negro of the right to vote in these states. It is not true. The supreme court has said these states had a right to do all they have done with respect to the suffrage.

But the immediate effect of these charges against statesmen of the South has been to mislead and inflame negro radicals in all parts of the country, and to open the way for unscrupulous politicians to prey upon the credulity of the more ignorant members of the race. It is a crime against both races.

The warning which has been sounded by the men of all shades of political opinion who signed this Atlanta protest may overcome some of the harmful influence of newspapers and politicians responsible for the injection of the race issue into this campaign. Thoughtful men and women of the South, regardless of their alignment in this campaign, will certainly hope that this issue may not again return to disturb and torture this section of the country. The races are at peace in the South. They must remain at peace if we are to make the progress we ought to make, and any group of men that for any purpose would seek to disturb the peaceful relations of the white and black races in these Southern states are enemies of the South, enemies of both races, for they are inviting a return of conditions the leaders of both races cannot fail to regard with grave apprehension.

NEWS

Camden, Ark

OCT 18 1928

WHY MAKE THE NEGRO THE GOAT?

A very unnecessary feature of the present presidential campaign is the effort on the part of some of our Southern Democrats to stir up race hatred and bring the century-old negro question into the campaign. Not less than half a dozen of our readers have called our attention to an open letter from a good Arkansas woman that appeared in the Arkansas Gazette recently telling of alleged conditions of social equality instituted by Hoover in the Department of Commerce at Washington. There are all kinds of wild charges that there will be negro postmasters and negro federal court officials in the South, if Hoover is elected.

We see no reason why the negro should be mentioned in this presidential campaign. Especially, not by Democrats, if the reports are true from New York City that lucrative city government jobs under a Democratic administration are held by negroes, coupled with the fact that a negro is running on the Democratic congressional ticket in St. Louis, and stands a good chance to be elected.

The whites and the blacks are getting along mighty well down here in the South, and the efforts of a group of political damagogues to stir up race hatred anew should be strongly discouraged by every right thinking white man who loves this great section of the nation.

There are numerous reasons why there should be a change in personnel at Washington, without making the negro the goat. The conduct of the Republican administration in its less than half-hearted effort to enforce the Volstead act, the numerous government steals that have been pulled off, the utter disregard of the South by the administration, the failure to enact constructive legislation, are certainly sufficient reasons to warrant a change at Washington.

1928

ections.

GEORGIA NEGRO CLAIMS VICTORY

Joe Watson Succeeds In Tabling Move to Elect Ben Davis National Committeeman At Caucus.

KANSAS CITY, June 11.—(AP)—Joe Watson, Albany, Ga., negro, claimed victory in his move to oust Ben J. Davis Georgia negro republican national committeeman, as a result of a caucus of the Georgia delegation late today at which a motion to elect a new national committeeman was defeated 10 to 6. Election of a national committee woman to succeed Mamie Williams of Savannah also was deferred. Of nine officials and committee representatives chose, Watson claimed the majority were selected from his faction.

Davis had little to say. He still expressed confidence he would carry the vote for re-election as national committeeman whenever the matter is brought to ballot.

Supporters Confident

Several Davis supporters, however, were enthusiastic in their expressions that the national committeeman would be re-elected.

"There was no real significance in that 10 to 6 vote," said one man. "I personally know several who are coming over when the matter is brought to final vote."

"Davis will be re-elected," asserted another. "The issue will be settled before the cock crows tomorrow morning."

Asked where the crowing of the cock might find the delegation, the negro declared he had not the slightest idea but that everything would be going Davis' way when the delegation takes its seat tomorrow in the convention.

On the other hand, Watson told newspapermen he was certain to be chosen as Davis' successor by a vote of at least 10 to 6. He said the election would be announced from the floor as soon as the convention has been organized.

Motion Is Tabled

Dr. W. H. Harris, Athens, negro and delegate from the tenth district, made the motion at the caucus to elect a national committeeman, but B. F. Cofer, a Watson lieutenant from Albany, offered the motion to table which was approved 10 to 6.

Watson freely predicted his choice when the convention is organized and said he believed he would receive more than three-fourths of the votes of the Georgia delegates.

This statement threw the situation in regard to Georgia's delegation further into confusion so that no accurate estimate of how the Georgia 16 votes will lie on first ballot could be obtained.

Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper, was elected chairman of the delegation on the floor.

The other selections were: resolutions, Dr. B. W. S. Daniel, negro, first district; rules and order, B. F. Cofer, negro, Albany; permanent organization; L. H. Crawford, United States Marshal Atlanta and Dalton; to notify presidential nominee, E. F. Richardson, negro, Marshallville; to notify vice-presidential nominee, Dr. W. H. Harris, negro, Athens; and honorary vice president of the convention, R. P. Hufatetler of Chatwood who with Mr. Crawford represents the seventh district.

Political - 1928

Elections.

THE SOUL OF JOHN BROWN GOES MARCHING ON

The soul of John Brown marches on in so far as the people who this illustrous abolitionist fought and died for, justify his sacrifice. Hence, in the election of Oscar DePriest of Chicago, Illinois, as representative of the First Congressional District of that state in the House of Representatives, last Tuesday, is further proof of the righteousness of the cause.

Although barely escaping defeat in a district overwhelmingly colored, late returns gave Mr. DePriest a sufficient lead to insure his election. He is the first Negro to be elected to Congress from a northern state. He is not however, the first Negro to serve in Congress as there have been twenty-two Negroes who served from 1870 to 1901. Two of this group served in the Senate and the others in the House.

The victory of DePriest is the first real evidence of the power of the vote of the Negro migrants who, during the past fifteen years have been leaving the South. In the cities of New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, many Congressional districts have sufficently large Negro residents to make them the dominant factor in the election of any candidate. That this voting power should be used for their own best interest, is perfectly natural, and this interest is best served by the election of men of their own race to public office.

Besides Oscar DePriest, there were two other Negroes running for Congress. One was Edward A. Johnson, of New York City, who was a candidate on the Republican ticket in the twenty-first district of New York. This district includes most of Harlem. Mr. Johnson was defeated by Royal H. Weller, Democrat. He was the second Negro defeated in this district for Congress. Dr. E. P. Roberts was defeated by Weller in 1926.

The other Negro running for Congress was Joseph McLenmore, of St. Louis, Mo. Attorney McLenmore opposed L. C. Dyer in the twelfth district. He ran on the Democratic ticket which was the first time this party has sponsored a Negro candidate on the national ticket. Four years ago, however, the Democrats in Chicago offered this honor to Attorney Earl B. Dickerson in the first district of Illinois. He refused to accept.

Although only one out of three Negroes on the national ticket won, there is much rejoicing in this victory and it will no doubt pave the way for other Negro Congressmen. The last Negro to serve in Congress was the late Hon. George H. White, of North Carolina. He served in the 55th ond 56th Congress, his term expiring March 4, 1901.

DePriest opens the second chapter in the history of the Negro in Congress. Practically every racial group represented in America's melting pot is represented in the present Congress except the Negro. Now that the Negro will join this illustrous body, let us hope that never again will a colored man be missing from this important law making body.

The fifteen million Negroes in America congratulate Mr DePriest on his victory and Chicago for making it possible.

THOMPSON SUFFERS BIG SETBACK

Illinois

DePriest's Lead For Congress Seat Increases Over Baker, Democratic Opponent

By the Associated Negro Press

Chicago, Nov. 14—The size of the Negro minority in the Illinois general assembly lower house, was increased by one at last Tuesday's election, when William J. Warfield, a valuation in the tax assessor's office, was elected from the fifth senatorial district. Others elected were Harris B. Gaines and George Blackwell from the First District and William E. King and George T. Kersey from the third.

Kersey and King have served terms before. Gaines and Blackwell, both lawyers are newcomers.

Tuesday's election also brought about a redisposition of the influences behind the various Negro leaders in the so-called black belt. When William Hale Thompson was elected mayor two years ago, it was at a cost of the leadership of Edward T. Wright State commerce commissioner, who opposed Thompson's election. Dan Jackson, Oscar DePriest and Bishop A. J. Carey were then thrust into the forefront and given the patronage which enabled leaders to develop a following.

Mayor Thompson Loses

But Mayor Thompson and his forces have suffered two heavy reverses since his election. The first was in the primary last April when Robert Crowe, his State's attorney, was defeated. The second was Tuesday when every candidate from his faction was crushed.

Wright, who was stricken soon after Thompson's election, recovered sufficiently to be able to enter the fight this fall as a leader of the colored faction supporting Senator Charles Deneen, opposed to the Thompsonites. Many of his old followers lined up behind him. Overflow meetings were held each Friday night for men and women and Miss Ruth McCoo Wright's private secretary for several years, brought the women of the ward together.

As election day drew near there were the signs of a bitter struggle between the Republican forces led by Wright in support of the Republican candidates and the Republican forces led by DePriest and Jackson who opposed the Republican candidates and sought support for the principal Democratis candidates. Chief among these was the state's attorney. Wright won. The candidates supported by DePriest and Jackson were overwhelmed, DePriest almost losing his fight to be elected to Congress.

DePriest Margin Close

DePriest's margin of victory in his battle to go to Congress was only a scant three thousand votes. He was opposed by Assistant Attorney General William Harrison, Independent and Harry Baker, a white Democrat Harrison received only 5,000 votes The Democrat got 20,000 and DePriest 23,000.

One of the causes generally advanced for DePriest's hairbreadth escape from defeat is the activity of the Democrats among Negroes during the campaign. Many Negroes voted straight Democratic ticket in support of Al Smith. Their vote, of course, was lost to DePriest. Add to that the fact that DePriest himself and his workers were urging the voters to scratch their ballots in favor of Democrats and you have another cause for DePriest's poor showing. Hundreds of ballots were spoiled by voters who did not know how to split the ballot properly.

The Democratic vote, though unprecedented among Negroes in Chicago, was not unexpected. It amounted, as nearly as can be ascertained at this time, to about thirty per cent of the actual vote, which is a five hundred per cent, increase over the colored Democratic vote in other years. The same causes which operated to disturb Negro voters in other sections of the country were active here: dissatisfaction with the Republican party's recent program; the feeling that it is ridiculous to vote the same way all the time, and the desire to use the vote to gain more recognition. Of course, there must also be included the observation that most of the workers among the Democrats were attracted by what they thought were the fancy prices the Democrats might offer for work well done.

The belief is widespread in Chicago at present that DePriest will not be seated in Congress. Unless a special session of Congress is called by Hoover after he is inaugurated, Mr. DePriest will not be sworn until December, 1929. In the meantime, it is reasonable to expect that the trial on charges for which he is now under indictment may be held. If he is convicted, there will be no chance for him to serve. If he is freed, it is held that the House may still deny him a seat.

Winners

Wm. E. King — Geo. T. Kersey

Geo. W. Blackwell — H. B. Gaines

The four men pictured above were sent to the state legislature in Tuesday's election. Wm. J. Warfield was also a victor. Rep. Kersey was elected to succeed himself.

TIMES

Defender 11-10-28

NOV 22 1928

A NEGRO IN CONGRESS

Next year, when Congress assembles, for the first time in nearly fifty years, one of its members will be of the Negro race. Oscar de Priest, a Chicago Negro politician, will represent the First Illinois district to succeed the late Martin B. Madden, chairman of the appropriations committee. The last Negro Congressman was George H. White of North Carolina, who made his farewell address at the close of the Fifty-sixth Congress. De Priest defeated Harry Baker, his white opponent on the Democratic ticket, by a margin of 3,000. A little less than 24,000 votes were cast for him. William H. Harrison, Negro, running as an independent candidate received 1,758 votes.

The 1st Illinois Congressional District is the wealthiest in the State. Within its boundaries is Chicago's far-famed Loop with its banks, department stores and varied commercial enterprises, many of which rank among the largest in the Nation.

There is one little "if" to the certainty of De Priest filling the place made vacant by Representative Madden's death, and that is if nothing comes of the indictment brought against him in October by a Special Grand Jury in connection with the disorders of the April primary. De Priest charges his indictment was part of a plot hatched by a rival faction opposed to his chief, Mayor William Hale Thompson. He has engaged Clarence Darrow and other legal lights to represent him.

Those seeking to defeat De Priest at the polls maintained during the campaign that he would not be permitted to take his seat if elected. There is a possibility of an issue being raised in the Lower House of the Seventy-first Congress, which will be overwhelmingly Republican, similar to that which excluded Frank L. Smith from taking membership in the Senate to succeed Senator McKinley of Illi-

...lose of the Fifty-sixth Congress, Repre-

sentative George H. White, the last of his race to sit in the House of Representatives concluded his valedictory by saying:

"This, Mr. Chairman, is perhaps the Negro's temporary farewell to the American Congress; but let me say, Pheonix-like he will rise up some day and come again. These parting words are in behalf of an outraged, heart-broken, bruised and bleeding but God-fearing people—faithful, industrious, loyal people—rising people full of potential force.

"The only apology I have to make for the earnestness with which I have spoken is that I am pleading for the life, the liberty, the future happiness and manhood suffrage for one-eighth of the entire population of the United States."

Of the twenty-one Negroes who held seats in the House of Representatives at Washington between the fortieth and fifty-sixth sessions of Congress all represented a Southern constituency. A precedent, therefore, will be established if De Priest is permitted to represent a Northern State district.

With some of us perhaps, the knowledge of a Negro's sitting in Congress might grate a trifle, but if we look below the surface, why should not the 10,000,000 or more Negroes have some sort of representation in the National Government? One man will not make much impression, and, in the case of De Priest particularly, might be more interested in personal advantage than in the general welfare of his race. The basis upon which our government is founded is that it shall represent all the people, theoretically without regard to race, creed or color. It can not be representative if more than a tenth of its people are without voice in its affairs.

DePriest Emerges Victor in Chicago Battle for Congress

Wins Over Four Opponents in First Illinois District — May Face Fight in House — Illinois Elects Five Legislators

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—After an election day which threatened defeat of the South Side's Negro candidate for Congressman, Oscar DePriest, the candidate, cleared a field of his white Democratic opponent, two independents and a Communist, and was declared late Wednesday to be the next Congressman from the First Illinois District. He is a Republican.

DePriest succeeds the late Martin B. Madden, white, and will be the first Negro to go to Washington as a member of the House of Representatives since 1901, when George H. White's term expired. His vote was 23,141 to his nearest opponent's 20,261.

Chicago's Negro Republicans, for it was they who were responsible for DePriest's election, scored even more impressively in the state election. Five of their group were elected to the Legislature. They are: Harrison Gaines, William King, George Kersey, George Blackwell and William Warfield. Adelbert H. Roberts is already a member of the State Senate.

Fights Double Battle

The double fight of DePriest (he is under indictment for conspiracy to protect vice) was shown here Thursday in the totals polled by his four opponents. In addition to Harry Baker, white, there were William H. Harrison, assistant attorney general, and Benjamin Clayton, who ran as independents, and William Doty, Communist.

Harrison polled 4,998 votes, Clayton was handed a mere 129, while Doty got 100. With opposition from the white Democrats in the First, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, it appeared that Baker would win until late Wednesday. Support of Harrison by disgruntled Negroes also cut DePriest. The solid Negro wards, the Second and Third, brought the victory home.

District Is Richest

DePriest will represent the richest Congressional district in Illinois. It comprises the Loop section with its banks, hotels and department stores. He is the first Negro to be elected to Congress in a northern state.

The new Congressman is 57 years old and was born in Florence, Ala. He was educated in the public schools and a business institution there He worked as a painter when he first came to Chicago thirty years ago. Later he became a real estate man.

He has been county commissioner and alderman, and a figure always in Republican circles. He was under indictment while a member of the City Council, but was acquitted.

May Not Be Seated

Glimpses of what DePriest might face when he presents his credentials to the Seventy-first Congress were seen by leaders throughout the country. Echoes of previous battles in Washington, the most noted of which was that of Frank L. Smith and William S. Vare in the last session, were visioned.

The two Senators-elect from Illinois and Pennsylvania, respectively, were denied oaths of office. It was decided that Smith was not entitled to Senate membership. Vare was referred to a special committee.

The Senate and House have repeatedly exercised the right to exclude a member-elect until an investigation has been made. DePriest may or may not be tried upon the Chicago indictment before he goes to Washington.

One case which will possibly have some bearing on his seating is that of Victor L. Berger, Socialist, who was elected to Congress in 1918. Berger had been opposed to entry of the United States into the war. He had been indicted and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

He was re-elected in 1919, refused his seat again, and given membership only upon his third election. He later sat in the Sixty-ninth and Seventieth sessions. Another Congressman-elect, Brigham H. Roberts, was refused the oath when charged with having had four wives and sustaining marital relations with all of them. He was excluded.

There are two views. One is that both houses may determine the qualifications of its members by the Constitution and ascertain whether he is criminal in character. The other is that the electorate only has the right to decide its representative, and that moral and mental qualifications shall not deny the voters their choice.

It is believed that exercise of denial of the oath might lead to discrimination against members on account of religion and political beliefs if any reactionary body came into power in the houses.

DePriest's Statement

In response to request from the Associated Negro Press, DePriest gave out the following interview:

"My election to a seat in the next Congress is by no means considered a personal victory. The distinction coming to me is a victory for the Negro race as it is in keeping with our great democracy. The United States Congress has been lacking for twenty-seven years in that the Negro was the only group of our vast population not represented in that august body. While our forefathers long ago enunciated the principle that taxation without representation was tyranny, nevertheless 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 loyal American citizens have been without representation in our national law-making body. Twenty-seven years ago the Honorable George H. White of South Carolina sang his swan song. In his last speech he said "I go, but I shall return." His prophecy seems about to be fulfilled.

"I was confident of my election but also saw the danger of a multiplicity of candidates from my district, to the possible end that all would be defeated and the race miss the opportunity and be deprived of this important and coveted post.

"It shall be my endeavor to thoroughly acquaint myself on matters pertaining to Congress and labor to respond to the peculiar demands that will undoubtedly be upon one in such an office. The first district of Illinois is a most important one, comprising the financial district of the city of Chicago. I shall be keenly mindful of the fact that my constituents are many and varied just as are their interests. My aim will be to serve all to the best of my ability and increasingly so as I become more and more familiar with the work of the Congress.

"Most grateful am I for the congratulations and good wishes reaching me each day, all of which impress me with the responsibility and the opportunity for service."

DePriest Given 1,000 Vote Lead; McLemore Received 17,000 Votes

Colored Republican Wins In First Illinois District, While Missouri Democrat Is Defeated By Small Majority.

By the Associated Negro Press

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7—According to final election returns here Oscar DePriest, colored, Republican, defeated his Democratic opponent, Harry Baker, by a majority of 1000 votes and will represent the First Congressional district of Illinois

Early returns indicated that DePriest would be defeated by more than 5000 plurality but returns from the precincts in the second and third wards pushed him ahead. William H. Harrison, independent candidate received a little more than 3000 votes.

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St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7—James L. McLemore, colored candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, and opposing Representative L. C. Dyer, Republican, polled 17,000 votes, but was defeated for election. Dyer had 24,000 votes. Two colored men were elected to the State Legislature. They are Walthall Moore, serving his fourth term, and Attorney G. M. Allen, serving his first term.

REPOSITORY
CANTON, O.
NOV 28 1928

A MISREPRESENTATIVE.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

Any political creed are objecting to Oscar De Priest, who has been elected a member of congress from the district formerly represented by the late Martin B. Madden, for many years one of the most useful and distinguished members of congress.

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been a boss of gambling and vice in one of Big Bill Thompson's political subdivisions in Chicago. Back in 1919 he was indicted for sponsoring illicit enterprises, but was acquitted. He fitted into Big Bill Thompson's organization and successively was county commissioner and alderman. He is now under indictment for conspiracy in violating the election laws by shaking down gambling and vice resorts for political contributions.

If he is seated, De Priest will pose as the spokesman of 12,000,000 negroes in the United States. It is a travesty on the race of Frederick Douglas and Booker T. Washington for De Priest thus to strut the halls of congress. He no more represents the negro race than Big Bill Thompson represents the Caucasian

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"My election to a seat in the next Congress is by no means considered a personal victory. The distinction coming to me is a victory for the Negro race as it is in keeping with our great democracy. The United States Congress has been lacking for twenty-seven years in that the Negro was the only group of our vast population not represented in that august body. While our forefathers long ago enunciated the principle that taxation without representation was tyranny, nevertheless 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 loyal American citizens have been without representation in our national law-making body. Twenty-seven years ago the Honorable George H. White of South Carolina sang his swan song. In his last speech he said, "I go, but I shall return." His prophecy seems about to be fulfilled.

"I was confident of my election but also saw the danger of a multiplicity of candidates from my district, to the possible end that all would be defeated and the race miss the opportunity and be deprived of this important and coveted post.

"It shall be my endeavor to thoroughly acquaint myself on matters pertaining to Congress and labor to respond to the peculiar demands that will undoubtedly be upon one in such an office. The first district of Illinois is a most important one, comprising the financial district of the city of Chicago. I shall be keenly mindful of the fact that my constituents are many and varied just as are their interests. My aim will be to serve all to the best of my ability and increasingly so as I become more and more familiar with the work of the Congress.

"Most grateful am I for the congratulations and good wishes reaching me each day, all of which impress me with the responsibility and the opportunity for service."

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been a boss of gambling and vice in one of Big Bill Thompson's political subdivisions in Chicago. Back in 1919 he was indicted for sponsoring illicit enterprises, but was acquitted. He fitted into Big Bill Thompson's organization and successively was county commissioner and alderman. He is now under indictment for conspiracy in violating the election laws by shaking down gambling and vice resorts for political contributions.

If he is seated, De Priest will pose as the spokesman of 12,000,000 negroes in the United States. It is a travesty on the race of Frederick Douglas and Booker T. Washington for De Priest thus to strut the halls of congress. He no more represents the negro race than Big Bill Thompson represents the Caucasian

DePriest Given 1000 Vote Lead; McLemore Received 17,000 Votes

REPOSITORY
CANTON, O.

A MISREPRESENTATIVE.
Cincinnati Times-Star.

By political creed are objecting to Oscar De Priest, who has been election. Dyer had 24,000 votes. Two colored men were elected to the State Legislature. They are Walthall Moore, serving his fourth term, and Attorney G. M. Allen, serving his first term.

Colored Republican Wins In First Illinois District, While Missouri Democrat Is Defeated By Small Majority.

By the Associated Negro Press

Early returns indicated that De Priest would [illegible] more than 5000 majority but returns from the precincts in the second and third wards pushed him ahead. William H. Harrison, independent candidate received a little more than 3000 votes.

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NEGROES of every po

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St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7—James

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L. McLemore, colored candidate

De Priest does not rep

Political - 1928

Elections.

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This is no overstatement. The colored communities of Chicago have their own representatives in the state legislature, their own aldermen in the city council, and men of their own race in several high and many lower official positions. On grounds of strict constitutional justice, they deserve their own choice, regardless of color, in the house of representatives at Washington. But to send a Negro to the general assembly of a northern state or to the council of a northern city is a different matter from sending a Negro to sit at the national capital, where all the states of the Union, southern as well as northern, are represented. The first Negro to go to congress since 1901 will have the eyes of more than his own district, of more than his own people, upon him.

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Not Published

MAY 1928

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Illinois.

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Charge Vice Connection and Fear Loss of Federal Jobs

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While the race would like to have a Negro in Congress, there is a penetrating fear that Oscar De Priest cannot convey the bacon to the hungry as well as Mr. Madden. Then the "intellectuals" are in revolt. These are the modern educated young Negroes. They look upon Oscar De Priest as one of the old Southern school so well known at National Republican Conventions. His lack of education and his ward politics and experiences, they assert, unfit him for reflecting honor on the colored race. So already there is a plan to run an independent colored Republican of high attainments against him if they cannot somehow squeeze him off the ticket. However that may be, it is settled that a Negro will represent the First District. Five ward committeemen, of which De Priest was one, acting as a Congressional committee, named him to replace Mr. Madden on the ticket. This is done by just substituting the name. It is all according to the primary law.

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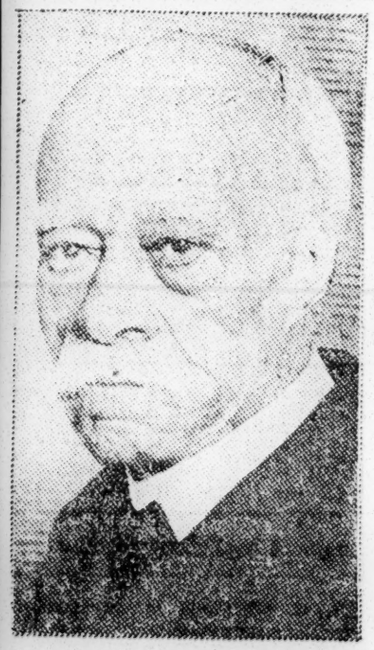
CONGRESS CANDIDATE

Oscar De Priest

EX-CONGRESSMAN



John R. Lynch

SPRINGFIELD

ILLINOIS

MAY 3 - 1928

CONGRESSMAN MADDEN'S SUCCESSOR

If the vacancy in congress from the First Illinois district, caused by the death of the late Congressman Madden, is to be filled until March 4, 1929, the governor must call a special election. In this manner the voters of the First district will directly dictate who shall fill the vacancy, but the situation is different as relates to the selection of the republican nominee whose nomination is tantamount to election in that strongly republican district, and who is to serve in congress from March 4, 1929, to March 4, 1931. Such republican nominee was not elected by direct vote of the people, but by the congressional committee in the First district. This committee, which consists of the four ward committeemen elected in that district in the recent state-wide primary, has determined that Oscar De-Priest, a former Negro alderman and county commissioner of Chicago, shall be the nominee.

Strange to say, although the population of the First Illinois congressional district is made up very largely of Negroes, Congressman Madden has been elected and re-elected because of his tremendous popularity and the pressure of his national prestige.

The nomination of Mr. DePriest is entirely in keeping with the spirit of the provisions of the election law relative to the selection of congressmen. It is presumed that a member of congress shall be thoroughly representative of his district. As more than 75 per cent of the population of the First Illinois district is made up of Negroes and as that section has had Negro representation in the city council and in the legislature, it is not at all improper that the district should send to the national house a colored congressman representative of the electors.

The nomination and election of Mr. DePriest will, therefore, be quite generally approved because it is in keeping with the spirit of our democratic form of government.

Carlisle, Ky., Mercury
Thursday, May 10, 1928

NEGRO CONGRESSMAN

Oscar De Priest, negro, former Chicago alderman, was selected to replace the late Martin B. Madden as the Republican nominee for Representative in Congress from the First Illinois District. If elected, which politicians say seems certain, he would be the first negro congressman since 1901.

Selection of De Priest was made by the Republican ward committeemen whose wards lie within the boundaries of the First Congressional District on Chicago's South Side. It was unanimous.

Jury Fails to Indict in Vote Murder

After a month's intensive investigation by the police, coroner's office and other law enforcing organizations into the murder of Attorney Octavius C. Granady, Deneen candidate for ward committeeman in the 20th ward, who was slain by white gunmen on primary day because he was in the race against Morris Eller, boss of the ward, a coroner's jury failed to name the slayers and closed the coroner's probe with certain recommendations for further investigations.

The jury announced its findings Monday night after deliberating since last Friday when the inquest closed. The jurors, consisting of prominent business men, recommended the appointment of a special grand jury and an able attorney as special prosecutor to continue the probe of lawlessness which was much in evidence on election day, April 10. The full text of the verdict follows:

Lawlessness Rampant

"The evidence clearly shows that in certain precincts of the 20th, 24th and 27th wards on April 10 there was extreme lawlessness, such as the intimidation and terrorizing of election officials, the kidnaping and assaulting of persons who had legal duties to perform, the illegal display of firearms and other violence; but the evidence presented to the jury does not disclose whether or not the same persons involved in the above violations of the law were involved in the killing of the said Octavius C. Ganady, and consequently the jury has made no finding in respect thereto.

"The jury believes, from the evidence submitted, a full and complete investigation should be made into the murder by the proper federal or state authority in order that all of the evidence can be brought before the properly constituted authority with power to indict.

"The jury recommends that a special grand jury be immediately called to take up this investigation, and that special counsel be appointed to conduct the inquiry.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 9 1928

NEW JURY IN CHICAGO FOR ELECTION CRIMES

Indictments of "Higher-Ups" in Primary Frauds and Disorders Is Its Aim.

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP).—Indictments of "higher-ups," responsible for the frauds and disorders at the April primary election, will be sought from the July Special Grand Jury which will convene tomorrow.

David D. Stansbury, chief special assistant attorney general, announced today that a new mass of evidence will be presented, continuing that studied by the recently discharged June special grand jury. The first body returned forty-eight indictments charging active participation in the election terrorism. Mr. Stansbury hinted that the next jury will try to decide who ordered that terrorism.

It is probable that one of the hundreds who will be subpoenaed will be Morris Eller, Committeeman of the Twentieth Ward, where Octavius Granady, his negro political opponent, was slain on election day. Eller has requested permission to testify. Every policeman stationed at polls where disorders occurred is to be a witness.

But the special investigation is not having everything its own way. Underworld rumors tell of a sum estimated at from $250,000 to $500,000, which is being raised to combat prosecution.

Some of the persons indicted, it is said, are prepared to fight the charges on the ground that a special Grand Jury, meeting, as this one did, while the regular Grand Jury is in session, is illegal. Eller, himself, has charged that the subpoenas for witnesses are illegal because they order witnesses to report to prosecutors, rather than direct to the Grand Jury.

Political 1-1928
Elections.

Illinois

AN EXAMPLE TO THE NATION

Afro-American
11-17-28
Baltimore Md.

Oscar DePriest, Republican, elected to Congress from Chicago's first district last Tuesday, will be the first colored congressman since George H. White represented North Carolina from 1889 to 1901. Twenty-one other colored persons sat in Congress, the first one being elected in 1866.

DePRIEST INDICTED.

10-13-28

Oscar DePriest who is the Republican nominee for the Congressional seat vacant on account of the death of Congressman Martin B. Madden has been indicted on graft charges. This indictment would be of no particular importance to the Negroes of the country, but for the fact that Mr. DePriest would have no doubt been elected to Congress and thus become the first colored Congressman from a Northern State and the first Negro to occupy such a place within the last quarter century. It is too bad that the Republican machine did not allow the people of Mr. DePriest's district to nominate a man suitable in every way for such an exalted position. Mr. DePriest never was the man for that place. He was the first colored alderman of Chicago and during his term as Alderman was indicted for graft. He got out of it and of course, legally was not pronounced guilty. Now comes another indictment for the same thing. Well, he might not be guilty—we hope not—but after all is said and done, it does not look good.

It is far fetched too to raise the cry that DePriest is being persecuted because of leadership, just as were Messrs. Howard, Ben Davis, Bob Church, and Walter Cohen. These men have clear records, nor have they been identified with a political machine seems pretty rotten. There ought be Negroes in Congress, but such men ought be of the highest intellect an invulnerable records. Just any one wont do, simply because he is colored. We don't know whether Mr. DePriest is guilty or not; if he is he ought be defeated for Congress; if he is not and is elected Negroes the country over cannot take a deal of pride in "our Congressman." Too bad 'tis true, but nevertheless 'ti strue. But DePriest should step down and out.

"SLAUGHTER OF LEADERS PLANNED BY G. O. P.'S," DECLARES DEPRIEST

"My Indictment Is But a Part Of Nefarious Scheme Of Pseudo-Republicans," Says Indicted Candidate For Congress

CHICAGO, Oct. 11. — The elimination of prominent Negroes in the North and South as political leaders is part of a well-laid plot hatched by G. O. P. managers, is the charge made by Oscar DePriest, Republican candidate for Congress from the First Illinois District, who has been indicted by the special grand jury probing election frauds, vice and graft conditions.

In announcing his intention to remain in the Congressional fight, Mr. DePriest says in a public statement:

"Recent events have brought about the dethronement of such men as S. D. McGill of Florida; Walter Cohen of Louisiana; Ben Davis of Georgia; Bill MacDonald of Texas; Charles Calloway of Kansas City; Robert R. Church of Tennessee; Perry Howard of Mississippi, and now the same is attempted on me in Chicago. That this political slaughter is part of a well-laid plot is attested by the leading article in the Chicago Tribune of October 3. "My indictment is but a part of a nefarious scheme hatched through the erstwhile oligarchy of pseudo-Republicans which waged a battle in the spring of 1927 against William Thompson, when hundreds of men and women were promiscuously thrown in jail, all of which was aimed at our leadership.

"The charges against me are unwarranted and without foundation in fact. I will fight this and any other attempt to destroy my leadership and embarrass my people."

OSCAR DEPRIEST PERSECUTION

Oscar DePriest, whose nomination for Congress in Chicago by the people of his district was indicted, along with Dan Jackson, the colored political leader, a few days ago. As most people view this indictment it was only done to keep him from being seated when his constituents elect him to Congress, as they surely will. This persecution of another colored man is a renewed evidence that the Republican party is getting to be a white man's party dominated by the lily-white element in that party. Their intention is not to permit a colored man to occupy a place of prominence in the party and in governmental affairs.

The continued persecution of colored leaders everywhere should give thoughtful Negroes pause. Is their infatuation for the present day Republican party to continue notwithstanding the persistent evidence of the leaders of that party to kill off our leaders? Who will be the next to feel the force of the political oppressor's mailed fist?

Mable Willebrandt started the ball rolling at Kansas City when she deliberately, as chairman of the credentials committee at the Republican National convention, seated the lily-white delegations from the south. That action put in the discard such old time leaders as McDonald of Texas, Cohen of Louisiana, and Davis of Georgia. Perry W. Howard, of Mississippi, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of three years' standing. He is the only national committeeman we now have, and he is only nominally on the committee. Now comes Oscar DePriest. He falls under the same political terrorism of the dominant element in the Republican party—the lily-white element.

The Negroes of the country are at last awake to the fact that the present day party of Lincoln, Grant and Sumner, with its malefic leadership, is the party that has gone back on all the fine things those statesmen stood for.

The obvious thing for every voting Negro to do is to go to the polls and resent the persecution of DePriest and every other Negro who has fallen under the political oppressor's heel.

OSCAR DE PRIEST

(By William Pickens, for A. N. P.)

They indicted Oscar, not to "clean up" anything but to force him to quit the race for Congress in Chicago. They know that an indictment is not proof of anything, but they reckon on the ignorance of some who think that "accused" and "convicted" mean the same thing. But the chief thing they reckoned on, was that DePriest would "get scared and run." If he were guilty and afraid, he would agree to quit under condition that the indictment is dropped. But to their surprise, when they went to him and said: "Now, won't you withdraw?" he replied: "You go to hell,—and when hell freezes over so you can skate around on it, bring me proof of that, and maybe I'll think about quitting!"

The man has more plain courage than any other Negro politician I have ever met. He laid all his cards on the table at a meeting in Chicago on October 14. I had never heard anything like it from any political office seeker before, white or black; he told how much money he had made, just how he made it, what he did and proposed to do with it. He told just how he stood, frankly stated his opposition to some of the most powerful leaders; said in bold but brief outline what he would do as Congressman and what he wouldn't. In plain but emphatic language I wish to say that he displayed more "guts" than I ever supposed any ordinary politician to have.

I had previously said nothing about the DePriest matter, but I like courage, and he sold himself to me on the spot. Human courage is the biggest need of this little old world. There is far more knowledge than courage in it. Many more know what to do than can ever have the courage to do it. The courage of Oscar DePriest is needed in Congress, and it is needed at the forefront of Negro political life.

When he is in Congress he will have the courage to appoint a Negro student to West Point Military Academy and to keep appointing him until the crooked opposition wears down. When somebody rises and gives voice to a plain lie against the Negro DePriest will not be afraid to challenge it. We predict that if Oscar DePriest is in Congress, those who have been in the habit of lying loosely about the Negro race, will begin to check up on their material.

He will be elected November 6th, unless Chicago Negro voters have gone crazy. And after he is elected, we want him to proceed to clear up that indictmnt, and pull his fighting togs on, and come on down to Washington.

Get Down, Mr. De Priest!

Four weeks before the almost certain election of Mr. Oscar DePriest to the U. S. Congress from Chicago, he is indicted on the charge of collecting graft from vice interests for police protection.

Unless he can be tried before November 6th, it would be folly now to elect him. Chicago must look around for his successor.

Blame for this mess attaches as much to Mayor Thompson as to Mr. DePriest. Reports to the effect that "Big Bill" did not know of Mr. DePriest's alleged political conspiracies ought to be taken with a grain of salt.

The Mayor insisted on the naming of Mr. DePriest on the ticket over the objection of those who asked that one better qualified get the nomination.

"Big Bill" got Chicago into this mess. He ought to get it out.

The chance of the race to have its first member in the U. S. Congress in 34 years is significant not only to Chicago and Illinois but the rest of the country.

It's a challenge to the Windy City to give the nation a man untouched by graft, bootlegging, vice or racketeers.

Innocent or guilty, Mr. DePriest should get out of the race and throw his influence behind a successor of whom we can be proud not ashamed.

The Expected Has Happened

OSCAR DEPRIEST, Republican candidate for congress from the second Illinois district, has been indicted by the special Chicago grand jury probing political graft. We knew it was coming. Which does not imply that Mr. DePriest is guilty. He may be ever so innocent, but he has for years been identified with a political machine. That is enough to furnish a plenty of indictments against Mr. DePriest. It was enough to keep Mr. Smith of Illinois and Mr. Vare of Pennsylvania out of the United States Senate. It would be enough to stop almost any candidate who had been identified with a political machine in a large city, especially in Chicago, or Philadelphia, or New York for example.

When the Negroes of the second Illinois district nominated a man with a vulnerable spot they lost their opportunity. They could have nominated a man far more able than DePriest, and without cloud upon his political horizon. They could have nominated a man not as able as DePriest, but whose affiliations were untarnished, and elected him, provided of course the machine did not doublecross them.

Dictated by the powerful Thompson machine it is doubtful, however, if any Negro other than DePriest could have been nominated, once DePriest wanted it. He should have had enough political acumen to sense the delicacy of his position. He will doubtless pay the price with defeat. They have got Thompson, why shouldn't they get DePriest?

The DePriest incident serves to emphasize the poor quality of Negro political leadership It is time for a new deal. It is time for a political house-cleaning.

The Patriotic Duty Of Oscar DePriest

REGARDLESS of the guilt or innocence of Oscar DePriest, Republican Congressional nominee of Chicago, of the charges contained in an indictment recently returned against him by a grand jury investigation alleged election crimes in Cook county, he is patriotically bound to step down and out of the race for a seat in Congress. Charity demands that Mr. DePriest be not prejudged—that judgment in his case be suspended until he has had his day in court. Those of us familiar with the reaction of the American mind in relation to a Negro's ambitions to gain a place of high political preferment easily understand that it is entirely possible for Mr. DePriest to be a victim of this reaction, but even this understanding does not remove the breath of scandal which almost naturally hovers around anyone as intimately connected as he has been with a political machine variously charged, justly or unjustly, with political racketeering.

It is a positive fact that many of the leading members of the race doubted in the beginning the wisdom of selecting Mr. DePriest to make the race for the Congressional berth apparently within easy grasp of a Negro, but through sheer and commendable racial consciousness and patriotism, they declined to vocalize this doubt. The most effective and the most hopeful way to amend what may yet prove a monstrous blunder, would be for Mr. DePriest manfully and unselfishly to step aside and to throw whatever unimpaired influence he may yet possess to another member of his race

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AND YET THEY REPRESENT NEGROES, TOO.

The following "special" to a Southern daily from Washington is illuminating if it is not simply the ebullition of a reporter's jaded mind hard put for something to write about: "Southern members of the House do not find very palatable the prospect of associating with Oscar DePriest, the Chicago Negro, elected to the next Congress. Representative Allard H. Gasque, of Florence, (S. C.) evidently feels that way about it, for it became known today that Mr. Gasque had moved his office from a corridor in which DePriest is apparently to be placed in the House Office building."

Now, these Congressmen all come from districts, many of which have a colored population equal to the white and sometimes greater in number. These Congressmen are supposed to represent them as well as the white. But if they find Mr. DePriest, an intelligent, and wealthy Negro, so distasteful, what could the ordinary black inhabitants of these districts hope for from such Congressmen. Congress is a business place, not a drawing room. Why then should these men find Mr. DePriest's presence so disgusting to their high tone sensibilities? Men who can entertain such feelings certainly are not broad enough to make laws for this country which is composed of many races. We suppose these gentlemen of such great sensibilities would deny Mr. DePriest a seat were they able to so do, even though Mr. DePriest comes to Congress by a free and intelligent ballot—something but a very few of these great statesmen can boast of. Maybe though Congressman DePriest will be able to endure the high hatting of these statesmen. We are sure he will lose no sleep over the matter. If these Congressmen had found themselves on the ill-fated Vestris, no doubt they would have objected to Lionel Licorish rescuing them. Yes, they would have not.

East Chicago's Prospect for an Alderman

The time is ripe for the election of a Negro to the city council in East Chicago. The Negroes themselves are aware of that fact. It is said on good authority that three or four have already announced their intention of entering the race next election.

We hope that some of those who now intend to enter the race will withdraw. The more candidates entered, the more there are to vote for, and as a result each individual will get fewer of the total votes. White politicians seeking the same position will find the going fairly easy if, in the race to elect a Negro, too many prospects show up.

But such a situation as that which faces East Chicago is common. In each of the three wards here in Gary which boast Negro alderman, many are being groomed for the race next spring. While there is no doubt that the field will be overcrowded, there is not at present any indication that a white man will slip into office while the Negroes leave their posts as sentries to battle among themselves. Furthermore, Gary has established a precedent of Negro councilmen, while East Chicago has not as yet reached that stage.

It is a common thing for one Negro to "break the ice" in one particular field, only to be followed almost immediately by dozens and eventually others. What one Negro does, others think they can do. Sometimes, such an attitude is beneficial. At other times it is very harmful.

In the field of business and in many forms of other worthwhile endeavor, following the lead of one person is praiseworthy. If none had followed the trail-blazers, we would have no Negro insurance companies of any prominence, no Negro papers of any power, no Negro professional men of any ability.

But in politics, and the election of a first Negro to office, such a practice is harmful. One candidate may have an excellent chance of winning office, but if others enter the field, the chances of election of one decrease in direct proportion to the number of others in the race and their following. Because of the running of Judge Harrison in Chicago for congress, Oscar DePriest came very near losing. Votes that should have gone to him went to his rival and the democratic candidate, a white man, profited. Such may be the result in our sister city of East Chicago.

Our desire to see some of the prospective candidates withdraw is brought about by a love for racial progress. We hope that some sort of an agreement or compromise will be made in East Chicago which will stop the probability of too many candidates. Otherwise, the Negro's dream of a Negro councilman there in 1929 might be unrealized.

Roscoe Simmons Is Boosted For Minister To Haiti

CHICAGO. — Although friends of Roscoe Simmons, chairman of the Hoover's Speakers Bureau, in the last campaign, are boosting him for the ministership to Haiti, he has announced,

"I am not a candidate for any office."

The Democratic party held their last convention at Houston, Colonel Simmons declared

R. C. SIMMONS MAY BE GIVEN HAITI POST

Chicago, Ill.—"I am now going back to the platform and the people" said Roscoe Conkling Simmons, who was a real leader of the Hoover forces in the campaign of 1928.

"We have" Col. Simmons further stated, " in Herbert Hoover a Christian and a gentleman and an American citizen. The contest as won by him had to come. If Mr. Smith had known history as we have in spirit he would have never permitted himself to go up against the buzz saw."

The Colonel refused to discuss probable appointments to big positions by Mr. Hoover.

"I am not a candidate for any office" he said. "If a Republican President and a Republican Congress will begin to bring us into the government and openly oppose the Democratic Party's attempt to enslave us, I will be satisfied". It is rumored that Col. Simmons may be tendered the Ministership to Haiti. His devotion to Chicago, however, is too great that he may not wish to leave the United States.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

DEC 19 1928

WAR LINES LAID IN COUNCIL RACE

Dickerson Gets Backing of Merged Organizations in Second Ward.

BY LELAND H. REESE.

The second ward, heretofore a stronghold of Thompsonism and the home bailiwick of Ald. Louis B. Anderson, termed unfit for council service by the Municipal Voters' league is perking up as the likely scene of one of the fiercest struggles in the forthcoming aldermanic campaign.

Behind the leadership of Edward H Wright, former member of the Illinois commerce commission who was deposed as ward chief for the Crowe-Thompson combine when he refused to hop the political hurdles for Former State's Attorney Crowe, the Deneen-Independent faction of the district has launched the candidacy of Earl B. Dickerson for alderman.

As a climax of a citiens' mass meeting that filled to capacity the 8th regiment armory, East 35th street and Giles avenue, it was voted unanimously to merge the two political organizations headed by Wright, the new Deneen leader in the ward, and W. A. Davis, who recently turned over the reins to Wright, into one solid organization behind Dickerson.

In addition, the Independent Citizens' Aldermanic committee, which has vigorously criticized the conduct of ward affairs by Ald. Anderson has joined up with the Dickerson movement. Among the committee's membership are the Rev. L. K. Williams, pastor of the Olivet Baptist church; Dr. J. M. McDowell, the Rev J. C. Austin, pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist church; John Holoman, president of the Pyramid Mutual Life Insurance company; William R. Cowan, real estate broker; Mrs. Irene Goins, president of the Colored Women's Club of Illinois; and Miss Ruth L. McCoo, general organizer of the colored republican women's organizations in Cook county.

Explains Action on Cotter.

Mr. Wright, in a statement today, set at rest reports that he and his organization were pledged to support the candidacy of James D. Cotter, an assistant attorney general. He denied that Cotter followers had bolted the political rally in which Dickerson's nomination was accomplished.

"It's an old trick of Alderman Anderson to befuddle the opposition," he said. "The more candidates he can induce into the race the better he figures his own chances will be to win.

"When the Deneen forces were scanning the field for a likely candi-

date Mr. Cotter was one of those considered for the nomination. Later the independent citizens' committee came forth with the name of Dickerson and in the end he was deemed the best qualified man available. He is our candidate from now until the finish."

Mr. Dickerson is one of the young business men of the near south side. He is a lawyer, a graduate of the universities of Illinois and Chicago. During the world war he served as a lieutenant in the army overseas. He is a director of the Liberty Life Insurance company. He was an assistant corporation counsel for four years under former Mayor Dever.

Name Fitch In Seventh.

A business men's organization of the 7th ward, has nomintaed Morgan L. Fitch, a brother-in-law of Charles Ringer, member of the board of assessors, to make the race for the council seat made vacant by the election of Ald. Ross A. Woodhull to the sanitary district.

The Uptown Liens' club has started petitions in circulation in behalf of Ald. John A. Massen of the 48th ward. Likewise, the Central Uptown Chicago association, headed by Victor J. Cutro, has indorsed his candidacy.

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IS THE PROGRAM NATIONAL?

The indictment of Oscar DePriest and Dan Jackson in Chicago last week, gives the fight on Negro political leadership in America, a national aspect, and argues logically, that the program is national.

We do not believe that the program has the backing or approval of Mr. Hoover, or anybody who reflects his views, but there is an element of white men in the party, north and south; east and west, who are promoting the virus of intoleration, and their number is getting larger every day. There may not be a well organized conspiracy among lily white Republicans in the south, and coward Republicans in the north, but the indictment of Perry Howard in Mississippi, Cohen in Louisiana, DePriest and Jackson, in Illinois, looks suspicious and encourages the growing belief among Negroes, that their group has been singled out for political slaughter by the G. O. P. to satisfy the insatiate greed and race hatred of the lily-whites.

And the most important part of the scheme, is, that everywhere this hydro headed monster (race prejudice) has showed its head, was found a race traitor aiding and abetting the conspirators in their devilish plot.

In Mississippi "a nigger was in the wood pile"; in Illinois you find Negroes contributing to the undoing of DePriest and Jackson in everyway possible—in Chicago some smart Alecs have put out an independent candidate in order to defeat the regular party for congress nominee and put in a white man on the ground that Mr. DePriest is unfit. Oscar DePriest is just as fit as any Negro or white man in Chicago to succeed Mr. Madden in Congress.

Down in Georgia it was corruptible Negroes who brought about the defeat of Ben Davis who were in the employe of lily-white crooks. It was Negroes who tried to discredit and eliminate Bob Church and his class from the National Campaign this year.

The moral character of Oscar DePriest and Dan Jackson is just as good as any white man in Illinois who is in Congress, and better than 90 per cent of the Negro traitors who are trying to defeat them by selling out to white Negro haters.

It is earnestly hoped that the race will stand solid for Mr. DePriest in his race for Congress. He is able, true and efficient and will make the greatest representative in Congress we ever had; and at a time when we need a fearless leadership that is not afraid to speak out in open meeting, and give reason for the faith that is in it.

These indictments are a part of the plan to destroy Negro leadership in this country. The Democrats are not satisfied to conduct their own party, but want to dictate the policy and personnel of the Republican party; and Negro haters and Negro traitors are behind the plot to discredit Messrs. DePriest and Jackson. We heard it when we were in Kansas City and Chicago in June, that they couldn't defeat Oscar but they could discredit him so Congress wouldn't seat him as it did Col. F. L. Smith.

IS OSCAR DePRIEST "SCAPE GOAT?"

The Chicago-Cooke County special grand jury which has been making a full and thorough investigation of alleged crime, graft and vice in the Windy City, has returned true bills against two of the outstanding colored Republicans of that city, Oscar DePriest, Republican candidate for congress, succeeding the late Congressman Martin B. Madden, and Daniel M. Jackson, recently named to the Illinois Commerce Commission and recognized Republican leader in the South Side "black belt" of Chicago.

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Of course, The Informer can not sit in judgment in these cases, but many are already saying that the indictment against Mr. DePriest is a political trick to defeat him in his race for congress; or in the event he is elected, to so stigmatize him that his congressional seat will be contested, with the probability that the post will be denied him.

10-13-28

It does not seem possible that Nominee DePriest can clear himself of these charges before election day, for it is doubtful if the hearing can be held before the general election, and thus he will face the election under a cloud of suspicion and with a criminal charge hanging over his head.

The life of the race politician in America, to say the least, seems to be of few days and full of trouble; and, while this paper is in no position to deny or affirm the guilt of either Mr. DePriest or Mr. Jackson, it is to be regretted that events have taken such a course.

Mr. DePriest states that he is being offered up as a "scape goat," and that he is suffering the same fate which has befallen colored Republican leaders in the South.

He states further that he is innocent of the charges and that he will fight to the last ditch to prove his innocence and expose the plot to destroy his political career.

It will be recalled that Chicago has been in the throes of a fierce and bitter intra-partisan fight since the election of Mayor William Hale ("Big Bill") Thompson, and the indictments thus far returned by the special grand jury have been brought mainly against Thompson's colored political lieutenants.

The main accusation against Messrs. DePriest and Jackson is that they "aided, abetted and induced South Side racketeers to operate gambling dives and disorderly houses, and protected them from the police;" that a huge campaign fund was raised for Mayor Thompson's "America first" campaign by levying tribute on gambling joints and vice dens in the Negro section of Chicago.

This is a serious indictment against a man aspiring to occupy a seat in the highest legislative body in the world, and, coming just a few days before the election, it is calculated to place the race nominee at quite a disadvantage.

The old American adage that "everything is fair in love, war and politics," appears to hold true in this instance, and The Informer's chief interest in the matter is to see that justice is done in the premises; that if the indicted party leaders of color are guilty that they will be prosecuted because of their crime and not persecuted because of their color.

Furthermore, it does not seem reasonable that these two prominent colored Republicans are the only men connected with the Thompson regime who have so shamefully violated the laws, as charged in the indictments; and, if the special inquisitorial body was able to get sufficient evidence to bring such serious charges against Nominee DePriest and Mr. Jackson, was this body not also in a position to get the "low down" on other party leaders in the Windy City?

Is Nominee Oscar DePriest the "scape goat," or will the charges preferred against him be proven true when the trial is held?

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post

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OSCAR DE PRIEST, DANIEL JACKSON AND 9 INDICTED

Lieut. Brady One of Those Hit by Crime Jury.

Oscar DePriest and Daniel Jackson negro political czars of the "black belt," Police Lieutenant Patrick Brady of the Desplaines street station and eight other men today were indicted by the special grand jury before Chief Justice John J. Sullivan of the Criminal court, in connection with ballot and vice corruption on the south side.

The negro bosses, henchmen of Gov. Small and the city administration, and both officials of the Illinois commerce commission, were charged with conspiracy to protect gambling, as was Lieut. Brady. Bonds of $7,500 were fixed and capiases issued for their immediate arrest. All told, four indictments were returned and eleven men named. Two indictments charged conspiracy and two altering of ballots.

Lashes Spoils System.

In addition to the indictment return the grand jury filed a sensational report, severely arraigning the spoils system, criticizing the corporation counsel's pay-roll system, and lashed police laxity which, it asserted, allowed vice and corruption to flourish in the old levee district.

In the first indictment, DePriest Lieut. Brady and Charles Farrell are charged with conspiracy to aid and abet certain men to operate card and vice games and to protect them from police interference. In a second count these same men are charged with influencing policemen not to perform their duties by protecting gamblers.

Conspiracy indictment No. 2 charges Jackson, John Coates, Francis Marian Jack Hardy, Carter Hayes, Frank Lewis, Max Barbour and Hennie Hirschberg with inducing other men to keep gambling houses and houses of ill fame, and carries the additional charge of protecting these men from police interference.

Accused of Ballot Frauds.

The other two indictments charging altering of ballots make individual charges against Carter Hayes and Frank Lewis, alleging separately that each of these men altered ballots April 10 on behalf of Jackson, who was running for ward committeeman. The alleged offenses were in the 60th precinct of the 2d ward.

After the jury had turned over th indictments, Mark V. Campbell, se retary of the jury, read a long repor In it, the jury recommended furthe investigation of the city hall pay-ro situation by the regularly constitute authorities and agreed to turn over al evidence already gathered. In on part the report read:

"This grand jury is of the belief th the office of the corporation counse of itself and with its subsidiary de partments is not alone in laxity an unbusinesslike management, both a to the conduct of its personnel an the use of its funds.

"From information disclosed i would appear that mismanagement o the affairs of the people of this city has been rampant for many years and this jury is not by any means convinced that because each succeed ing city administration has fallen int the slipshod ways of the preceding one there is any justification or any sense in the theory that a continuity of wrong can establish a right thru custom."

Following this paragraph was an other to the effect that the jury was convinced there has been a decided disposition in many departments of the city government to correct evils found to exist. This the jury attrib utes "to the investigation by this an other special grand juries."

Wallops at Ettelson.

Six pages were devoted to the pay roll investigation, and slightly more than one to police. The report went into detail to show how "investigators" were paid, what work they did, and the carelessness apparent in issuing their pay checks. It made a pointed observation in stating that names were indiscriminately placed on Corporation Counsel Ettelson's pay roll shortly before the April primaries. Many of the "investigators" were, according to the report, hardly capable of their jobs, and many others were not required to do more than report for work, sometimes by telephone.

Another wallop was taken at Corporation Counsel Ettelson's office in the grand jury's discussion of bond issue funds out of which employes of various departments were paid. In part, the report stated:

"No attempt was made by the corporation counsel's office to see to it that payments out of a particular bond issue should be for services having to do with the particular improvement for which the bond fund was provided, or, in fact, that any service be rendered a particular improvement for the money expended from its bond fund. In practice, all of the bond funds were thrown together in one 'pot,' the amount of the payroll being split maong the several bond funds."

Concluding its report on pay rolls, the grand jury states its belief that "the conditions disclosed present a picture of the viciousness of spoils politics, which is responsible in large part for the constantly mounting burden of the expense of city government, with its attending evil of exorbitant taxation."

Police Are Scored.

Criticizing police laxity, the jury declared that evidence indicated a free reign of gambling permitted by the police and asserted it was most singular that police, in spite of this apparent reign of gambling, showed a lack of knowledge of such conditions.

"This grand jury cannot help but feel—in fact, it is of the conclusive opinion—that ranking police officers and their subordinates allowed corruption, vice, gambling and racketeering to enjoy free reign in their districts under the arrangements that existed between police and political bosses.

"Not only were the bosses able to control police in permitting gambling and the operation of vice resorts, but in one case, at least, one of the ranking political bosses was able to remove from a polling place a policeman who had done nothing but his duty."

Accompanying the grand jury were Frank J. Loesch, special assistant attorney general in charge of the vice and political investigation, and his aids, Capt. Ferre Watkins, William C. Haynes and Thomas Slusser.

With the reading of the report, the grand jury officially terminated its duties and Chief Justice Sullivan discharged it, expressing the belief that the community was indebted to its members for their splendid work.

DEPRIEST B'RELY WON ELECTION TO CONGRESS

His Affiliation With "Big Bill" And Bishop Carey Cost Many Votes

RACE DEMOCRATIC VOTE ESTIMATED AT 30 P. C

Chicago Sends 5 To Legislature, Judge Harrison Polled 5,000 Votes

CHICAGO, (A. N. P.)—The size of the Negro minority in the Illinois general assembly, lower house, was increased by one at last Tuesday's election, when William J. Warfield, a valuator in the tax assessor's office, was elected from the fifth senatorial district.

Others elected were Harris B Gaines and George Blackwell from the First district and William E King and George T. Kersey from the Third.

Kersey and King have served before. Gaines and Blackwell, both lawyers are newcomers.

Tuesday's election also brought about a redisposition of the influences behind the various Negro leaders in the so-called black belt. When William Hale Thompson was elected Mayor two years ago, it was at a cost of the leadership of Edward H. Wright, state commerce commissioner, who opposed Thompson's election. Dan Jackson, Oscar De Priest and Bishop A. J. Carey were then thrust into the forefront and given the patronage which enabled leaders to develop a following.

Big Bill's Candidates Lose

But Mayor Thompson and his forces have suffered two heavy reverses since his election. The first was in the primary last April when Robert Crowe, his state's attorney, was defeated. The second was Tuesday when every candidate from his faction was crushed.

Wright, who was stricken soon after Thompson's election, recovered sufficiently to be able to enter the fight this fall as a leader of the colored faction supporting Charles Deneen, opposed to the Thompsonites. Many of his old followers lined up behind him. Overflow meetings were held each Friday night for men and women and Miss Ruth McCoo, Wright's private secretary for several years, brought the women of the ward together.

Wright Wins

As election day drew near there were the signs of a bitter struggle between the Republican forces led by Wright in support of the Republican candidates and the Republican forces led by De Priest and Jackson who opposed the Republican candidates and sought support for the principal Democratic candidates. Chief among these was the state's attorney. Wright won. The candidates supported by De Priest and Jackson were overwhelmed, De Priest almost losing his fight to be elected to Congress.

Harrison Polls 5,000

DePriest's margin of victory in his battle to go to Congress was only a scant three thousand votes. He was opposed by Assistant Attorney General William Harrison, Independent and Harry Baker, a white Democrat. Harrison received only 5,000 votes. The Democrat got 20,000 and DePriest' 23,000.

Democratic Activity

One of the causes generally advanced for De Priest's hairbreath escape from defeat is the activity of the Democrats among Negroes during the campaign. Many Negroes voted the straight Democratic ticket in support of Al Smith. Their vote, of course, was lost to De Priest.

Add to that the fact that De Priest himself and his workers were urging the voters to scratch their ballots in favor of Democrats and you have another cause for De Priest's poor showing. Hundreds of ballots were spoiled by voters who did not know how to split the ballot properly.

30 Per Cent For "Al"

The Democratic vote, though unprecedented among Negroes in Chicago, was not unexpected. It amounted as nearly as can be ascertained at this time, to about thirty per cent of the actual vote, which is a five hundred per cent increase over the colored Democratic vote in other years.

The same causes which operated to disturb Negro voters in other sections of the country were active here; dissatisfaction with the Republican party's recent program; the feeling that it is ridiculous to vote the same way all the time, and the desire to use the vote to gain more recognition. Of course, there must also be included the observation that most of the workers among the Democrats were attracted by what they thought were the fancy prices the Democrats might offer for work well done.

The belief is widespread in Chicago at present that De Priest will not be seated in Congress. Unless a special session of Congress is called by Hoover after he is inaugurated Mr. De Priest will not be sworn in until December, 1929. In the meantime, it is reasonable to expect that the trial charges for which he is now under indictment may be held. If he is convicted, there will be no chance for him to serve. If he is freed, it is held that the House may still deny him a seat.

DePRIEST'S ELECTION

It was quite gratifying to us to learn that Oscar DePriest has been elected to a seat in the Congress of the United States.

We are pleased with his election because Congressman De Priest has the happy faculty of getting results, where results count.

As we have said before, we now repeat, that the election of a Negro to Congress at this time, means more to all the people of the United States than any other man of any other race. The very presence of a Negro in Congress will do more toward commanding the respect of the people of other races than all the oratory which Roscoe Simmons could flow in a decade.

We would, therefore, congratulate the people, and especially the voters of the first Illinois district upon the selection and election of Oscar DePriest as a member of the Nation's highest law-making body.

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Illinois

TWO MORE JUDGESHIPS SOUGHT BY CHICAGO VOTERS

Chicago, Feb. 23—(NNS—Wading knee deep into the raging political battle now being waged in Illinois, Negro voters of this mid-western metropolis went over the top today carrying the banner of James B. Cashin for judge of the Municipal Court

Mr. Cashin is a law partner of the Edward H. Morris, millionaire civil attorney of this city, and was indorsed by the Thompson-Crowe-Barret regular republican organization, the strongest political faction in Cook County.

He is running on the regular republican presidential ticket and his election almost seem a certainity.

Deneeites, seeking to breast the wave of popularity created by Cashin's nomination, placed the name of Henry Porter, former assistant states attorney, as their choice for the municipal court seat.

In the coming elections twelve municipal court judges are to be elected. If Porter and Cashin win—and there is huge probability they will—Chicago will have three Negro judges instead of one.

At the present time Judge Albert B. George holds the honor of being the only Negro on the municipal court bench of this city.

REPUBLICAN
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FEB 20 1928

NEGRO CONGRESSMEN

[From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.]

The election of a Negro in Chicago to the national House of Representatives to succeed Martin B. Madden would have a far-reaching effect. It would unquestionably accelerate the movement of the more intelligent and ambitious Negroes from the South to the North. That type of Negro is eager for political recognition.

If the Negroes in Chicago should succeed in electing a congressman, efforts to elect them would follow in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Detroit and other northern communities containing numerous Negro groups. Political parties would be compelled to grant them representation or to draw the line sharply against them, and neither of the great parties would cheerfully accept the second alternative. In a word, the movement in Chicago threatens to raise in the northern cities a political problem that has long existed in the South.

G. BLACKWELL IN ASSEMBLY RACE

Attorney George W. Blackwell, prominent practicing lawyer in Chicago for more than 16 years, has been endorsed by the 2nd Ward Regular Republican Organization for this post. In addition to this indorsement, Mr. Blackwell has received the endorsement and active support of a number of other civic organizations.

Attorney G. W. Blackwell

His close association with the late Hon. S. B. Turner, who held the position until his death, kept Mr. Blackwell closely in touch with the activities of the legislature. This, coupled with his many qualifications for the post, as demonstrated by his past record, makes him a sure winner, friends assert.

George W. Blackwell, born Richmond, Va., June 18, 1888. Educated at Richmond High School, Richmond Business College, Tuskegee, Institute, Howard University, Washington, D. C., and National Petroleum School at Chicago. Admitted to Illinois Bar in 1912. Former Assistant City Prosecuting Attorney. Lawyer: Office 184 Washington Street. Resides at 3000 South State Street. Liver in Chicago eighteen years. Baptist, Elk, Mason, Member of Foresters, American Legion and Jones Athletic Club.

ALARMED AT NEGRO CANDIDATES!

One of our local daily newspapers seems rather alarmed and excited that Chicago Negroes should aspire to the seat in the United States house of representatives, now occupied by Congressman Martin B. Madden, white Republican of the "black belt," and a candidate to succeed himself in the national congress.

Our local white journalistic contemporary fears that a Negro congressman would "agitate the race question," and that "a stirring up of the race question in congress would inevitably result in bitterness and perhaps recrudescence, in some degree at least of the sectional spirit."

Our daily publication also expresses the hope "that the Negro candidates for Mr. Madden's seat will become so numerous that the veteran congressman will have no difficulty in beating the divided field and retaining his seat."

The Informer wonders, if the present congressman represented an Italian, German or Jewish district in the lower house of congress, and if said constituents decided that the time was ripe for them to be represented in congress by a member of their own racial group, would this daily paper raise such an issue, and visualize and predict grave consequences in the event said Italian, German or Jewish candidate should be elected to the national law-making body, and resolve himself to the task of looking after the interests of his backers and constituents?

What could one little member of congress do towards stirring up interracial strife and sectional acrimony? It is to laugh aloud!

Does our Houston daily oppose a Negro to such congressional seat, because it fears that certain rotten and unconstitutional practices in the South will be exposed and attacked, and some measure offered to remedy this undemocratic and un-American situation?

Or does the opposition center around the color of the candidate, rather than his anticipated agitation and activity in behalf of his ebony-hued constituents?

Why, hasn't Congressman Madden entrenched himself in this office by his biennial introduction of an anti-"jim-crow" measure, seeking to provide equal railroad accommodations for Negroes on all passenger trains in the United States; and, moreover, hasn't this same Illinois solon fought and vigorously opposed all proposed anti-Negro legislation submitted in the lower branch of congress?

Hasn't he even been termed as a "nigger lover" by Southern congressmen because he has fought, in committee rooms and on the house floor, vicious and prejudicial measures with the Negroes as the chief victims?

Hasn't Congressman Madden been one of the principal proponents of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which is submitted every time congress convenes?

Didn't this same Prairie State solon use his influence to defeat the recent measure introduced by a Southern solon in congress to institue "jim-crowism" on the street cars of the Dis-

HERALD-EXAMINER
CHICAGO, ILL.

APR 2 1928

10,000 INDORSE THOMPSON AT FIVE MEETINGS

Mayor Assails Deneen "Shotgun Gang"; South Siders Cheer; Crowe Defends City

Declaring that the issue between the Thompson-Crowe and Deneen forces is a battle between Chicago and the America first wets against the world court drys and the Deneen shotgun gang, Mayor Thompson invaded the Negro sections yesterday and spoke to more than 10,000 voters at five meetings.

The largest meeting was held in Forum Hall at Forty-third st. and Calumet av. The mayor was introduced as "the greatest living American" by William King, Negro leader, who declared the members of his race always support their friends and that Governor Small and Mayor Thompson were their friends.

CROWE ALSO PRAISED.

With Mayor Thompson was State's Attorney Crowe, candidate for reelection. He also was greeted as a friend of the Negro race. In addition to Forum Hall, meetings were addressed in Ebenezer Baptist Church, the Pilgrim Baptist Church, the West Park Baptist Church and the Wendell Phillips High School.

"Senator Deneen is filling this town with dry agents from Washington who run around like a lot of cowboys with revolvers and shotguns and who have shot an innocent citizen, William Beatty," said the mayor at Forum Hall. "They say to the police, 'Get out of this, we'll take care of it.'

"GET BEATTY'S ASSAILANT."

"But orders have gone out to get the man who shot Beatty or arrest every dry agent in the city. Our opponents would have us believe we don't know how to run our own town.

"Vote for the flag, the Constitution, your freedom and your property as Abraham Lincoln and William Hale Thompson would like to have you do."

trict of Columbia?

Didn't his son-in-law, the second assistant postmaster-general, for many years a resident in the Chicago "black belt," have a Negro railway postal clerk appointed to the highest office with the postoffice department ever accorded an American Negro?

Moreover, didn't this same Mr. Madden deliver a powerful speech on the floor of the house recently in defense of Chicago, and most notably the Negro citizens of that city and district?

Hasn't Congressman Madden contended that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution are just as binding, mandatory, obligatory, important and essential as the much-discussed and more often "cussed" eighteenth amendment to the same national document?

Hasn't this Illinois solon, whom our local daily newspaper now supports at long range for reelection to congress over his "Negro opponents," advocated a reduction of Southern representation in the lower house, due to the Dixie practice of **"counting in"** Negroes for national representation purposes and **"counting out"** the same American citizens at the ballot boxes in the selection and election of said congressmen to represent these disfranchising and discriminatory congressional districts in the congress of the nation?

The Informer has carefully watched the congressional career of Mr. Madden, and has observed that he is regarded by white and black as one of the leading advocates ("agitators") in the lower house for the rights of Negroes; which attitude on his part has ingratiated him with the black voters of his district, resulting in his repeated reelection to the high congressional post which he now holds and enjoys.

Whether or not such pro-Negro agitation and activity have been actuated by political motives, or from a sincere heart and through a patriotic spirit of public service, Mr. Madden's record in this respect is a matter of public knowledge, and it would be rather difficult for one lone Negro congressman to wield more influence with and attract more attention from his congressional colleagues in this respect than the present white Illinois congressman, holding office through the suffrage and support of thousands of Negro voters in his congressional district.

No man seeking public office should be opposed on the grounds of creed, class or color; and a Negro congressman would be as much in his constitutional and congressional right to urge the rigid observance and strict enforcemnt of the Civil War constitutional amendments as the white solons are in contending for a similar attitude towards the eighteenth (Volstead) amendment.

In "agitating the race question," "stirring up sectional spirit," and raising unadulterated hades generally, it is doubtful if any Negro in America can win this palm from such Dixie demagogues in congress as Cole Blease, Tom Heflin and other members of the anti-Negro, anti-Catholic, anti-Jew and anti-everything regime! (Let us pray!)

The American Negroes did not write the American constitution, neither did they add nor propose the Civil War amendments; in fact, they were not consulted when these measures were made a part of the republic's organic law, and, being in favor of law and order and the enforcement of the constitution, no patriotic, fair-minded, Christian person can consistently object to members of the Negro race contending for and demanding a rigorous enforcement of the entire American constitution.

To do otherwise would stamp the Negro, or any other American citizen, as a monumental hypocrite, political bigot and camouflaging opportunist—a constitutional rebel and bolshevik.

It is peculiar how advocates of the eighteenth amendment will squirm and wiggle when reminded that there are eighteen other amendments to this selfsame American constitution, among which are the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, enacted and inscribed on the statute books in a post-bellum manner somewhat akin to the passage of the eighteenth amendment.

Finally, all contentions and so-called "agitations" waged by "race agitators" are nothing more nor less than demands that America suspend its double standard of citizenship—**one for white citizens** and **another for colored people**—and obey both the letter and spirit of the laws placed on the statute books by solons maintaining no racial connection with the Negro contingent.

If this be agitation; if this be treason, then let the constitutional nullificationists and sectional alarmists make the most of it! **Selah!**

TIMES
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAR 27 1928

MADDEN LEADS IN RACE TO CONGRESS AGAINST NEGRO

Illinoisan Seeks Re-Election in District 80 Per Cent Colored.

By OWEN L. SCOTT
Special Correspondent to The Time

CHICAGO, March 26.—With th April 10 primary rapidly approach ing, the outlook in the First Illinoi Congressional District where th veteran Martin B. Madden is bat tling a negro, William L. Dawson for the nomination, continues t favor Confgressman Madden.

Four out of five voters in thi Congressional District, located i the Chicago black belt, are negroes There is a cry raised to have i represented in Congress by one o this race—who also would serve as a spokesman, so the argument goes, for the 12,000,000 negroes of the country.

But no negro, up to the present has ever represented a Northern State. Chicago now has a negro Judge, two negro members of the City Council, one State Senator and several State representatives from from the race. A solid gacking in he district would assure a negro Congressman. However, by running several negro candidates for Congress and by capitalizing the influence held by Mayor Thompson, backers of oCngressman Madden think he will slide back into office with a margin to spare.

Veteran of Congress.

Mr. Madden is a veteran of the lower house, having served 23 years. He is chairman of the powerful Finance Committee and one of the first five oldest members in the House of Representatives from the point of service.

This caused Mayor Thompson, at a meeting held in the negro section, to say: "A negro might go to Congress and after serving there for 20 years might become chairman of the paoerful Finance Committee—perhaps he might—perhaps."

This remark nearly broke up the gathering and resulted in heckling that shut the Mayor off. But while regular Republican campaigners are meeting little success in the district, the negro Republican organization of the Crowe-Thompson combine is reporting a progress that is expected to mean victory for oCngressman Madden.

Paving the Way.

"Both by training and experience, I am better fitted to represent the First Congressional District at Washington than any of the candidates in the field," Dawson is telling his audiences. "Mr. Madden, the present Congressman, does not even live in the district. He is a white man. Therefore, for those two reasons, if for no other, he can hardly voice the hopes, ideals and sentiments of a majority of the district."

Dawson is a university graduate and a lawyer. He served overseas as an officer and has a big following among the better element of negroes. His race, if not successful this time, is counted on by the negroes to pave the way for someone in the future to make a successful campaign.

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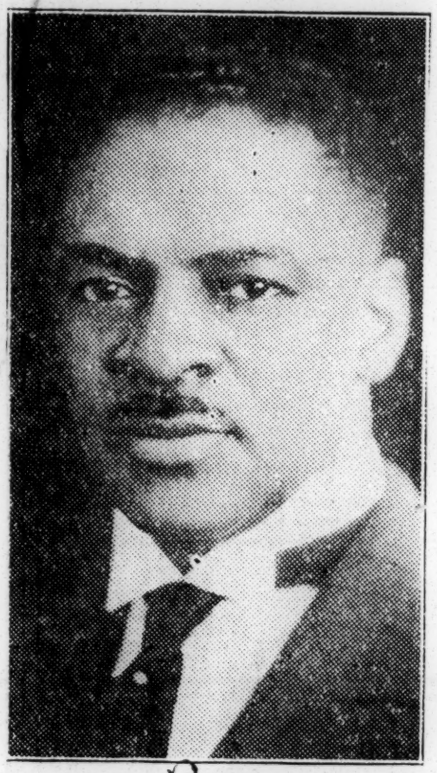
Has Our Approval



Bee

W. L. DAWSON
Candidate for Republican nomination for Congressman 1st Congressional District of Illinois.

Political - 1928.

Elections.

Illinois

Chicago Demands a Congressman

THE NEGROES of Chicago have made made up their minds to send a Negro to Congress. For twenty-three years the first congressional district of Illinois has been represented at Washington by Martin B. Madden. Mr. Madden is deservedly popular with both races and has had a distinguished career in Congress; but the colored population of his district now outnumbers the white by five to one, and the Negroes think they should be represented by a Negro. The Negroes most likely to enter the fight for the nomination are Chandler Owen of The Messenger, Nathan S. Taylor and Edward H. Wright, a member of Governor Small's state commerce commission.

AS MR. WRIGHT has had more experience in public affairs than the others, the nomination will probably go to him in spite of his break with Mayor Thompson and State's Attorney Crowe. Whichever of the three is nominated, there is an excellent chance of seeing a Negro in Congress next year. With such an overwhelming Negro vote there is no excuse for not electing a Negro. Though New York has a great Negro population, the congressional district that includes Harlem is so gerrymandered that there is a large white vote to offset the colored vote; but the Negro district in Chicago is politically compact. Furthermore, the Negro vote in Chicago was energized thirty years ago by Edward Morris and it has remained so.

AS THIS PAPER has said more than once, the New York Negro has much to learn from his Chicago brother. He may have greater obstacles, but no man has a right to complain of obstacles till he has done his best to overcome them. The New York Negro is not doing his best as long as only one-fourth of his eligible voters use their votes. He may well imitate the Chicago Negroes, with their $400,000,000 worth of property, their two banks owned and managed entirely by Negoes, their seven insurance companies with premiums of $1,000,000 yearly, their annual bank deposits of $40,000.000 and their business enterprises with an invested capital of $4,000,000. And now it appears that New York will soon be admiring Chicago's Negro Congressman, for whatever the Chicago Negro sets out to do he comes very near doing.

ED WRIGHT REFUSES RACE FOR CONGRESS; TO SUPPORT NEGRO

Chicago, Ill.—(A N P)—C o mmissioner Edward H. Wright has declined to enter the race for congress in the first district in opposition to Martin B. Madden. Giving as his reason the ill health which laid him low while at the height of his career, and which he declared would prevent his discharging the duties of the position with credit, he commended the spirit and purpose of the organization, which, using his name as a rallying cry, had gathered 25,000 pledge cards from residents of the district.

In his letter to Dr. S. W. Smith, president of the All-American Republican Voter's League, Commissioner Wright said:

"I have delayed giving an answer to the request of the league and many other friends that I become a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the first district for the reason that I was not convinced that my health would permit me to make a vigorous campaign, and also, if nominated and elected, that I could discharge the arduous duties of congressman with satisfaction to those who supported me.

"A member of congress elected from the ranks of the colored people in the first district would represent, not only the people of his district, but he would be the spokesman in national affairs of fifteen million of his people throughout the United States.

"In my opinion, no political party can be relied upon to make the fight for human rights which is involved in the Negro's complete political and civil emancipation in those sections where his citizenship rights are abridged. To my mind, the issue of paramount importance in this country is not whether the 18th amendment to the federal constitution should be enforced, but whether or not the necessary legislation shall be enacted by congress to make the fifteenth amendment to the constitution effective in spirit and letter.

"The representation in congress of those states where the ballot is restricted, except for crime, should be reduced as provided for in the 14th amendment

"It is my firm conviction that lynching, peonage, jim-crow cars, and disfranchisement would shortly disappear if every citizen was protected in the exercise of his franchise. This right would not be denied if representation in congress were the unfailing penalty for such denial.

"We have a hard fight ahead of us, but it is our fight and we must make it, for no one else will make it for us. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.'

"I do not feel that I am physically equal to the burden of carrying on this fight, but I shall give financial and moral support to the cause. I feel that any further delay in stating my position might be detrimental to the movement and it is my hope that no man's personal ambition will be allowed to interfere with the success of a righteous cause. Let us realize that in unity is strength."

The complexion of the congressional race in the first district is changed by Mr. Wright's declination. It has been frequently predicted that if he entered the race for nomination, he would win, despite the opposition of the local machine which he organized and formerly led. With him out of the running, it is doubtful if any other colored man can muster enough strength to make the grade.

COURIER-CITIZEN
LOWELL, MASS.

FEB 13 1928

TAKING HIM AT HIS WORK.

The serpent's tooth of politics, if Chicago despatches may be believed, has struck at Representative Madden of that city. Only the other day we republished his passionate defense of the negro citizenry of Chicago. Three-fourths of his constituents being negroes, his oration was, as he said, but honorable repayment to those who "so often had honored him." Now comes the dire news that the dark citizens of his district intend to nominate in his place one of their own hue. Certainly if they possess the qualities which Mr. Madden himself assigned to them they have every right to supplant him in Congress. It is entirely credible that the Thompson organization, which owes so much to the Black Belt of Chicago, will agree with the negro leaders and crown their aspirations by sending an "Afro-American," as "Big Bill" always calls them, to Congress. This is but the inevitable progress in citizenship concerning which Mr. Madden waxed so eloquent. He may feel that the response of his black constituents was too prompt. He may even feel that it is a trifle ungrateful. But oratory has always had its pitfalls. Robespierre, Tom Heflin, Demosthenes and Royal S. Copeland are among the galaxy who could have told him that.—New York Times.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

FEB 7 1928

NEGRO BOOM FOR CONGRESS SPLITS

Wright's Inability to Run Floods Lists with Candidates.

BY WARREN PHINNEY.

A concerted effort planned by certain Negro leaders to elect from Chicago this year the first Negro congressman ever to be sent to Washington from a northern state now seems destined to split.

Negro opposition to Congressman Martin B. Madden appears certain to take the form of several rival Negro candidates. Attorney William L. Dawson of the 2d ward, Attorney Nathan S. Taylor of the 3d ward, P. W. Chavers of the 3d ward and Chandler Owen, a writer, are understood to be active candidates for Congressman Madden's job.

The district chosen to furnish startling display of the recent rapid growth of the Negroes in northern cities is the 1st Illinois. Acting apparently upon the maxim that the bigger they are the heavier they fall, Negro leaders have chosen for the first sacrifice to their power a congressman who is the dean of Chicago's delegation, with more than a score of years' service in congress to his credit, a power in Washington, where he is chairman of the important committee on appropriations, and a known friend of the Negroes, for whom his friendship has been of long standing.

Wright Boom at First.

The original plan was to center, if possible, the votes of the Negroes in a district where four voters out of every five are Negroes behind Edward H. Wright. A member of the Illinois commerce commission, Wright is one of the old-time Negro leaders in Chicago. More than thirty years ago he was elected to the board of Cook county commissioners in which he quickly became the leader.

Wright has finally ended months of hesitancy by announcing he cannot make the race for congress. It has been announced that Wright will support Dawson's candidacy and manage the Dawson campaign for congress in the 2d ward. Dr. R. A. Williams, supreme president of the Royal Circle of Friends of the World, is to manage Dawson's campaign in the 3d ward. Dawson headquarters are to be opened at 3517 Indiana avenue.

Letter Declines Honor.

In his letter to Dr. S. W. Smith, president of the All-American Republican Voters' league, Wright in declining to run for congress in the 1st distrist said:

"A member of congress elected from the ranks of the colored people in the 1st district would represent, not only the people of his district, but he would be the spokesman in national affairs of 15,000,000 of his people throughout the United States.

"In my opinion, no political party can be relied upon to make the fight for human rights which is involved in the Negro's complete political and civil emancipation in those sections where his citizenship rights are abridged. To my mind the issue of paramount importance in this country is not whether the eighteenth amendment of the federal constitution should be enforced, but whether or not the necessary legislation shall be enacted by congress to make the fifteenth amendment to the constitution effective in spirit and letter.

"It is my firm conviction that lynching, peonage, jim-crow cars and disfranchisement would shortly disappear if every citizen was protected in the exercise of his franchise. This right would not be denied if deprivation of representation in congress would be the unfailing penalty for such denial.

"We have a hard fight ahead of us, but it is our fight and we must make it, for no one else will make it for us.

"I do not feel that I am physically equal to the burden of carrying on this fight, but I shall give financial and moral support to the cause. I feel that any further delay in stating my position might be detrimental to the movement, and it is my hope that no man's personal ambition will be allowed to interfere with the success of a righteous cause. Let us realize that in unity there is strength."

Sees Too Many Candidates.

Attorney Taylor declared today that he believes the result likely to follow the rivalry of too many Negro candidates for Madden's congressional seat will be Madden's renomination by the splitting of the Negro vote. "I intend to file Monday," said Attorney Taylor, "but if I find there is a host of other candidates of my race, I will probably withdraw and give my reasons in plain American language."

Negro leaders also are seeking election of another judge of their race to the municipal bench in addition to Municipal Judge A. B. George. Agreement has been reached by many of them upon Attorney James B. Cashin of the 4th ward, a law partner of Edward H. Morris. Cashin is reported to have received indorsement from the Cook County Bar association, composed of upward of 100 Negro lawyers. The Thompson-Crowe organization is said to have declined to put Cashin or any other Negro upon their Municipal court ticket. A delegation has visited Deneen leaders with a request that Cashin or some other Negro lawyer be placed on the Deneen slate for Municipal judge. There are thirteen Municipal judges to be elected next November in Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Journal
MAR 13 1928

RACIAL FIGHT HITS MADDEN

Chicago "Black Belt" Determined to Send Negro Lawyer to Congress

PLAN COLORED BLOC OF FIVE

Congressman Martin B. Madden of the First Chicago district, who has served twenty-two years at Washington and who is chairman of the highly important appropriation committee of the house by virtue of seniority, is in the middle of a bitter racial fight in which the predominant negro vote of his district expects to succeed him with Attorney William L. Dawson, a negro lawyer.

This fight is attracting nation-wide attention because it is believed to be the forerunner of an attempt on the part of negro leaders to break through the white lines into congress from such points where large numbers of their race are concentrated in the north.

Confident of Success

"We'll nominate and elect Lawyer Dawson from the First district in Chicago this time. He will be the spearhead of a negro delegation in congress, which will have five or more members from northern states in the next four years," is the way an active leader in this movement puts it.

The battle on Congressman Madden is purely racial. The "educated" negroes leading it believe the time has come for them to assert themselves and believe they can best serve the interests of their race by forcing members of it into congress where there are now no negroes.

The fight on Madden is shaping itself into a rebellion against the Small-Thompson-Crowe-Galpin group, which is supporting Madden. The latter has written Mayor Thompson an indorsement of his "Draft Coolidge" move, by which the mayor hoped to hold the negroes in line.

St. Louis Next Fight

If the negroes "break through" in Chicago and elect a negro congressman, they will try to do the same thing in the Eleventh district in St. Louis, where there is a predominant concentration of negroes, and will follow this up with the same attempts in one or perhaps two districts in Detroit and at least two districts in New York city, where the "old Harlem" section is now solidly black.

Negro leaders not eaten up with the racial equality bug deplore this movement. They say that Congressman Madden always has been a friend of their race, and that, if he is sacrificed now in his old age and at the height of his power in congress, white men in the future will not battle for the negro in high places, but let him take the best care of himself he can.

Negro Hold Vote Majority

Congressman Madden's district is almost solidly black. It embraces the First, Second and Third wards, the latter two almost black, and some parts of the Fourth, where there is a considerable negro vote. There is no question but what the negroes can nominate and elect their candidate on the purely racial issue.

How far this defection will go against the Small-Thompson-Crowe-Galpin group is what is worrying the regular republican organization managers. These leaders dare not go into the district and fight for Madden and run the risk of driving great masses of the black vote into the Deneen-Emmerson-Carlstrom-Glenn camp.

The new coup of "leaders" out to get Madden's scalp say that the last election two years ago was stolen for Madden, but that this time it will be impossible for the Maddenites to repeat this desperate trick.

CURRAN TAKES PARK JOB

Hurrying back from Hot Springs, Ark., State Representative Thomas Curran, chairman of the appropriations committee of the legislature, today takes over the post of superintendent of the west park system, succeeding William Barclay, nephew of Fred Lundin, whose scalp was asked and received by Gov. Small.

Curran long has been acting as a liaison officer between Gov. Small and Mayor Thompson as the friend and active supporter of both. He is given a large share of the credit for bringing about the present patronage partnership between the governor and the mayor.

The jobs of about 1,000 park employes now pass into Curran's hands, and only those who give allegiance to the Small-Thompson combine will stay on.

In making this concession to the mayor, the governor goes only a part of the way with him. The mayor wants the scalp of Dr. John Dill Robertson, but so far the governor has not given it to him. But the removal of Barclay and the subsequent walking of the plank by all park employes who will not "come in and across" for the Small-Thompson combination, leaves Dr. Robertson with clipped wings in west park board affairs.

Political - 1928

Elections.

HONOR DE PRIEST WITH BIG AFFAIR

Six thousand people jammed the Savoy ballroom to its doors Monday night at the gala celebration in honor of Oscar DePriest, committeeman of the third ward, delegate to the Republican national convention, and candidate for the United States house of representatives. The hall was filled to its capacity before 10:30 to do homage to the man who has risen from the position of a mere newsboy to a leader of his community and a politician of national reputation.

Ottis F. Glenn, candidate for the United States senate from Illinois made the opening speech. Oscar DePriest, the guest of honor, was then introduced by Alderman Robert R. Jackson, and he in turn introduced Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, candidate for congresswoman-at-large from Illinois. Mrs. McCormick made a brief speech on the importance of the November election.

Following a dance by a pupil of Hazel Thompson Davis and a selection by a lady saxophonist; the members and friends of the Third Ward, William Hale Thompson, regular Republican organization presented Deputy Coroner and Superintendent of Streets, A. F. Sims with a handsome Master Six Buick brougham in appreciation of his faithful and efficient service both as superintendent of streets in the Third Ward and as an aid to DePriest in the Republican organization.

James E. Jackson Jr., clerk to Superintendent Sims, gave birth to the idea and featured the purchase and presentation of the car to Mr. Sims.

The official presentation was made by DePriest himself.

ENTERPRISE

High Point NC

AUG 4 1928

A NEGRO WHO WANTS TO BE CONGRESSMAN.

A negro who is expected to represent the First Illinois district in the next congress visited in Raleigh yesterday. He made an address there. He is William Harrison, born in Mississipp, educated largely in the south, formerly a practicing lawyer of Oklahoma and for some years a member of the Chicago bar.

Against Harrison another of his race is contending for the seat in congress that was made vacant by the death of Representative Madden. The other man was named by the republican executive committee for the post but negro citizens of the district protested and induced Harrison to offer on an independent ticket. Now it is said that Harrison's selection is assured.

Harrison seems to justify the confidence of his fellow citizens in him by the saneness of his viewpoint. He said at Raleigh that he knows southern sentiment and is appreciative of the fact that racial prejudice is not a thing to be uprooted in a generation. His ambition, he says, is to prove by the manner in which he conducts himself in congress that an educated negro may be "just as fit and efficient a public servant as an able, educated white man."

In brief, the Illinois negro makes it clear that he is not seeking a place whence he may exploit racial notions of racial liberation from ancient restraints. He is intelligent enough to look for the advancement of his people through the slow but sure process of personal improvement and personal desert.

Current Observations.

By the Newspapers.

Negroes for Congress.

(From The Wilmington Star.)

Among other unprecedented features of the 1928 campaign will be the spectacle of two negroes making the race for Congress. One, Oscar DePriest, is the Republican nominee to succeed the late Representative Madden, of Illinois, while the other is Joseph L. McLemore, Democrat, of Saint Louis, nominated to oppose Representative L. C. Dyer, Republican incumbent. Each comes from a district largely populated by negroes.

MANY NEGRO CANDIDATES SEEK OFFICES IN NEXT TUESDAY'S ELECTION

Three Candidates for Congress and Others Seek Seats in State Assemblies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This election is significant in that many Negro candidates in various parts of the country are seeking office next Tuesday, November 6.

There are three Negro candidates for congress from the major parties.

Edward Johnson is running for congress from New York City on the republican ticket. His election is problematical because the Negro vote is controlled by white bosses and in this particular New York district is controlled by white bosses and while Johnson is supposed to have the endorsement and support of the regular republican organization, he may be defeated by the democratic white nominee.

Oscar DePriest is the republican candidate for congress from Chicago. His election is regarded as a certainty, even with the indictment for graft hanging over him. It is generally acknowledged that the graft and vice charges were made for the purpose of forcing him from the ticket. William Harrison, another congress by the democratic party—and the chances of his election are said to be about even with that of his republican opponent, who is none other than L. C. Dyer, author of the famous Dyer anti-lynching bill. The McLemore race is attracting interest all over the country and especially in the south where white democrats are astounded at the possibility of a Negro sitting with them on the democratic side of the congressional chamber.

For state offices there are any number of candidates. Chicago has the usual large number seeking seats in the state senate and house of representatives. New York has a number of aspirants.

sas a Dr. Blount is the republican nominee for the Kansas state legislature and his election is said to be a certainty. In Missouri there are three candidates for the state assembly from St. Louis: Walthall M. Moore, Freeman L. Martin and G. Martin. Across the state in Kansas City, L. Amasa Knox is a candidate with the backing of the regular republican organization and he is likely to be elected.

All in all, the race has much at stake in the ballotting next Tuesday and the results will be watched carefully.

colored candidate, is running against DePriest, as well as the white democratic candidate.

In St. Louis, Joseph L. McLemore is staging the strangest and most dramatic race a Negro ever made for congress. Mr. McLemore is the regular democratic nominee for congress the first Negro in the history of the country ever to be run for

Victory Won by Many for State Seats

Election day voters, aside from casting their ballots for the candidate of their choice for president of the United States, sent representatives to the legislatures of a number of midwestern states. There were no successful candidates in the eastern part of the country.

Attorney Edward A. Johnson, running for congress from thickly populated Harlem district of New York city, was defeated by his white Democratic opponent.

ATTORNEY TO OHIO HOUSE

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Attorney Perry B. Jackson, Republican candidate for the Ohio state legislature, last Tuesday defeated his white Democratic opponent by 37,000 votes. The winning candidate received 164,000 votes, of which 130,000 came from white supporters.

PROFESSOR CURRY WINS

Springfield, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Prof. Burton Curry, who went to the Republican national convention last June after defeating Senator S. D. Fess for the honor, last Tuesday was elected to the Ohio state legislature as a representative. Professor Curry once represented this district as a senator at the state capital.

ST. LOUIS PUTS TWO OVER

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—The voters last Tuesday elected Walthal M. Moore for the fourth time to represent the third district in the Missouri legislature. Attorney G. M. Allen was also elected to the state legislature from the same district. Attorney John A. Davis, retiring member of the legislature, failed for the nomination ni the primaries. Attorney F. L. Martin, who was nominated at the primaries i nthe fourth district, last Tuesday was defeated. Charles H. Turpin was voted a presidential elector from the 12th district on the Republican ticket, on which also rar above candidates.

WEST VIRGINIAN WINS

Keystone, W. Va., Nov. 16.—T. Edward Hill, who directed the Republican state campaign last Tuesday, was elected to the state legislature by an overwhelming majority. The farmers in the rural districts voted solidly for him.

ATTORNEY KNOX LOSES

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16.—Attorney L. Amasa Knox, prominent citizen and Republican candidate for the Missouri legislature in the Fourth district, was defeated last Tuesday by his white Democratic opponent, Albert Morris, after early returns gave all indications that the lawyer would be the victor. The defeat of the candidate has been placed on the "straight ticket" instructions of politicians. Attorney Knox's district, with enough votes to elect him, turned against him, causing his downfall.

NEBRASKAN WINS

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 16.—Dr. A. M. McMillan last Tuesday was elected to the Nebraska house of representatives in the ninth legislative district.

DR. BLOUNT GOES OVER

Kansas City, Kan., Nov. 16.—The voters last Tuesday elected Dr. W. M. Blount to the state legislature in the eighth district over his white Democratic opponent, J. M. Meek, by 354 votes. Dr. Blount is the first citizen to have the honor of representing the people in the state legislature.

WILSON LOVETT LOSES

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 16.—Wilson Lovett, prominent banker, was defeated in the election last Tuesday for a place on the Louisville board of education. It is alleged that white election officials informed the voters as to Mr. Lovett's racial identity and that many who would have voted for him passed him up because they thought he was "stuck up." Others did not vote for him, it was reported, because he did not have children and did not "belong" to any church. It is felt by many persons that the failure of Mr. Lovett to gain a seat on the board will seriously retard the advance of educational projects which the candidate was to have represented.

ACCUSE ELTCTION OFFICIAL

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 16.—Dr. H. R. Thompson, Republican clerk during the election here last Tuesday, has been charged with alleged "strong-arm" tactics in Evansville to force citizens to cast their ballots as he directed. Election commissioners stated they caught Dr. Thompson in the act of voting a man. They instructed the Democratic precinct board members not to sign the precinct credentials when the vote was completed.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

OCT 18 1928

ASSERT DE PRIEST CANNOT BE SEATED

Foes Seize Upon Negro's Record in Fight for Independent.

"He will be seated!"

This is the slogan of supporters of William H. Harrison, who is contesting as an independent the candidacy of Oscar De Priest for United States representative from the first Illinois district.

"That point is getting across out here," said Dr. George Cleveland Hall, member of the library board, physician and one of the outstanding Negro citizens and civic leaders of the district. "Harrison stands a very good chance of election.

"What our people want is clean representation, not merely representation, and the latter is what we should have if De Priest were in congress. That would be worse than no representation at all, and no representation at all is just what we may expect if De Priest is elected. For it is pretty certain that he cannot be seated.

"I belong to no faction," Dr. Hall added. Dr. Hall has lived on the south side more than twenty years. Colored Deneen workers denied that they planned to take sides in the De Priest-Harrison fight.

Called "Hand-Picked Boss."

De Priest's opponents regard him as a leader hand picked for them by white politicians so far as this contest for congress is concerned. Dr. Hall belongs to a growing group which seeks to break out of political leading strings.

De Priest's supposed hold on many south side voters is explained by the fact that men respect his ability to get things from the white politicians more than they love him for himself.

An expression sometimes heard in the Negro community is, "As unpopular as Oscar De Priest."

Despite this sentiment, De Priest's supporters assert, "The indictment of Oscar assures his election." De Priest is under indictment involving charges of protecting vice and gambling, as the result of an investigation in which a Negro prosecutor appeared. His cohorts hope to capitalize for him the sentiment concerning the indicted Perry Howard of Mississippi, regarded by some as a Negro scapegoat facing charges which could have been made equally against a prominent white man who went scot-free. They hope to invest De Priest with the robes of martyrdom.

"My election is already settled," is De Priest's own terse statement.

His opponents, conceding that voters should suspend judgment on an untried indictment, anticipate, nevertheless that the house of representatives may properly scrutinize the reputation, for the second time called into question by a grand jury, of a man who was ousted from the city council because of the previous charges.

They advise voters to take no chances on a candidate who may not get his seat.

Furthermore, among those who hold that representation by De Priest would be misrepresentation are some who believe that the occasion of sending a Negro to congress for the first time in years is an occasion for sending one whose record cannot be used by "die-hards" to invoke memories of bitter feeling in the past. Such memories, they feel, could be used to retard such progress as is being made toward increased Negro opportunity.

They believe such progress is being made south as well as north. Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, long known as an uncompromising champion of his race, in an interview last year mentioned an increasingly liberal attitude in North Carolina, where there is a Negro vote.

Today a release from the commission on inter-racial co-operation, of which Mrs. Mary Bethune of Florida and Bishop J. S. Flipper of the African Methodist Episcopal church are members, called attention to thousands of dollars given in southern state aid and southern white subscription toward Negro education.

At such a time many Chicago Negroes will think twice before committing what they consider a tactical blunder, which would give aid and comfort as they see it to forces of inter-racial injustice.

De Priest's chances are strengthened by the facts that he has a strong organization and that political leaders of both republican factions habitually instruct Negro voters to vote "the straight party ticket."

ALD. ANDERSON IS GIVEN BACKING

The Second Ward Regular Republican Club headed by Committeeman Daniel M Jackson, in a meeting Monday night by unanimous vote passed a resolution praising the work in the city council of Ald. Louis B. Anderson, and endorsing him for support in the coming aldermanic election to be held next February. The resolution was introduced by Representative-elect Harris B. Gaines, and seconded by Assistant Corporation Counsel Patrick B. Prescott, Jr. It reads as follows:

Ald. Anderson

"WHEREAS, the Second Ward Regular Republican Organization has always endorsed and recommended to the voters of the Second Ward a candidate for Alderman, representing said Ward, and

"WHEREAS, the Alderman whose term expires in April, 1929, has by his intelligence, experience, diplomacy and intimate knowledge of municipal affairs, reflected the highest degree of credit upon his Organization and the people of the Ward, and has rendered a stewardship, for which no apologies have to be made, and

"WHEREAS, during the past twelve years he has been intimately connected with the outstanding measures arising in the CITY COUNCIL, which reflected the aim for larger and greater commercial and civic development of the City of Chicago, and which in the highest degree voiced the wishes of his constituents in matters of improvements in the Ward, therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the Second Ward Regular Republican Organization in meeting assembled, do hereby endorse Alderman Louis B. Anderson for re-election at the election, February, 1929, to succeed himself, and hereby pledge its unqualified support to insure his election."

REJOICING OVER DePRIEST'S ELECTION

At Chicago this week, the colored people are having feasts which include banquets and general jollification in celebration of the victory at the recent election which resulted in the election of Oscar DePriest, a member of the United States Congress.

Of course, big banquets and "spreads" are nothing new among the Chicago Negroes, but on this occasion, we take great pleasure in doffing our hats to them with the commendation all hail! all honor!! to the Negroes of Chicago for the intelligence and forethought which was expressed at the polls, November 6, when they elected a member of their race to Congress. In honoring themselves, honor has come to the entire race. A forward step has been made in the body politic which will help all the people of the United States, yes, the civilized world. As a result of DePriest's election, people of foreign countries will see the Negro in the United States through different glasses and the people of the United States will respect us the more.

The Negro in Chicago seems to have the recipe for making and pushing race men to the fore in political affairs. It may be proper to mention here that they have: one United States Congressman, one State Senator, six State Representatives, two Aldermen and some six hundred job-holders of various kinds.

The recipe for doing big things in a political way, was explained by Senator Adelbert Roberts in an address at the Y. M. C. A. in this city shortly after his election. He gave the simple statement: organization-leadership.

Looking over conditions in St. Louis as well as other cities which have a large Negro population, we see the same opportunity for us as is in Chicago. We have the votes. We have the ready and willing following. We lack leadership: We lack organization—that little recipe for doing big things.

Again, we say all hail to these our brethren in Chicago—the first city of America.

And while it is true that all who might have, did not support Mr. DePriest, yet there is plenty over which we all may rejoice in his election.

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Post

APR 30 1928

W. M. HARRISON, NEGRO, URGED FOR MADDEN'S PLACE

Leaders Want Assistant Attorney General to Make Race.

By Joel David Wolfsohn.

Leaders of the movement to place a negro in congress as representative from the 1st district, the place occupied by Martin B. Madden, today met in the office of William M. Harrison, assistant attorney general, to urge him to make the race.

Mr. Harrison has been an assistant to Attorney General Carlstrom for three years and is reputed the leading negro orator in the country. He is an eminent attorney of that race and is superintendent of the Sunday school of the Olivet Baptist church.

The negroes, who have a majority in the 1st district, are opposed to the selection of a nominee by the Thompson ward committeemen, saying they want to select the man. The reports are that if Mr. Harrison agrees to become a candidate and he is not nominated by the congressional committee he may run as an indipendent in November.

Urged to Call Primary.

The governor is being requested to call a special primary election on June 4 to fill the Madden vacancy. Under the law he can do this. Negro leaders declare that if he does this the congressional committee will have a proper guide in the selection of a candidate to fill the Madden vacancy on the Republican ticket for the fall. The activity in behalf of Harrison and others is in no way a reflection on William L. Dawson, who opposed Mr. Madden in the primary.

"Merely," one of the group said, "we do not want a hand-picked Thompson candidate. And we don't think that Oscar DePriest is the proper man, for not more than a couple of weeks ago he asked 'what can one negro do in congress?' That attitude is wrong. There are 12,000,000 negroes in the land and they are entitled to representation."

Selection Is Important.

"The selection of the man who is to have the nomination for Mr. Madden's seat," said Edward G. Brown president of the "National Negro for Congress Movement," "is of importance not only to our district but to our people thruout the country and to the nation itself, since it may have a decided bearing for or against the solution of the negro problem.

"There is no doubt that Mayor Thompson, thru his control of ward committeemen, can name the man to run for the full term in Mr. Madden's place if the election board or the courts declare there is a vacancy. But there are a number of candidates and his task would be a difficult one of which he might be glad to get rid, especially in a manner in harmony with his principle of letting the people decide.

"A number of us deeply interested in the situation have talked it over and intend to present our proposal both to Governor Small and Mayor Thompson."

Ex-Congressman Lives Here.

Maj. John R. Lynch, now 81 years old, who resides in Chicago, it was disclosed, is one of the twenty negroes who sat in the national house of representatives. He lives at 4028 South Parkway. He served three terms in congress, not consecutive, but totaling six years, between 1873 and 1883, as representative from Mississippi. He was elected to the Mississippi legislature in 1869, was chosen speaker of that body and then was sent to congress. He also was a delegate to five national Republican conventions and was temporary chairman of the Chicago convention in 1884.

State Senator Earl B. Searcy of Springfield has written the governor asking that if there is a special session of the legislature the call also include the enactment of legislation to make election frauds a felony.

Almost Invite Violations.

"It occurs to me," wrote Senator Searcy, "that the mild provisions of our present statutes on the subject of election frauds all but invite wholesale violations.

"Neither traction nor any other subject that must be submitted to the people can be guaranteed an honest expression unless the state is enabled vigorously to punish election officials and those who conspire with them deliberately to juggle, falsify and corrupt election results. I believe to include this subject would not prolong such a special session so much as one day."

He indicated also his willingness to present such bills to the legislature for consideration.

Laubenheimer for Marshal.

Reports were current today that H. C. W. Laubenheimer, committeeman of the 49th ward, and a firm Deneenite, would be named for the place left vacant in the death of United States Marshal Palmer E. Anderson. Laubenheimer is a former deputy sheriff and for a short period was chief clerk of the sanitary board.

Two years ago, at the death of Senator William B. McKinley, he was considered for the place of marshal but Marshal Anderson was allowed to remain.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 6 1928

CHICAGO NEGRO SURE TO REPLACE MADDEN

Better Element Fearful Lest Wrong Man Be Selected to Go to Congress.

INDEPENDENTS IN FIELD

Backers of World's Fair Project Bar Appeals for Public Funds, Plan Prompt Opening.

By S. J. DUNCAN-CLARK.

Editorial Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The First Congressional District of Illinois, which was represented so long by the late Martin B. Madden, is going to send a negro to Washington to fill his vacant seat. That fact tells the story of what has been happening in the last twenty years to a section of Chicago which at one time was marked by the homes of wealth and fashion.

The First District is today the wealthiest district in the United States with one exception—that in which nestles Wall Street, New York. But its wealth lies not in its homes. In this district is the Chicago Loop, with its multiplying skyscrapers, its great financial institutions and department stores; in this district, bordering the Loop, are the Art Institute, the Field Museum, the site of the new opera house, two big railroad terminals and the stretch of Michigan Avenue known as "automobile row." South of the Loop begins the so-called "black belt," extending down into the region known as Hyde Park, where the University of Chicago spreads its campus and adds one structure after another to its group of impressive and beautiful buildings.

Congressman Madden's district, however, ends before Hyde Park is reached. That neighborhood of learning is represented in Congress by Morton D. Hull, together with much adjacent territory. But the State Senatorial district in which the university is situated has nominated a negro for one of its legislative representatives, and his election is a certainty.

***

District Is Thickly Populated.

There are probably 120,000 negroes in this region, and perhaps one-half of that number in the First District. The ambition for Congressional representation by one of their own race has been growing for some time. They are so represented in the City Council. They opposed Mr. Madden in the recent primary with a negro candidate, but he was able to hold his own on the basis of his long service and popularity. Many negro voters supported him with the mental reservation that this would be the last time. His age pointed to his retirement after one more term. Death occasioned it sooner than was expected.

That unhappy incident has thrown the negro population of the district into a tumult of political excitement. There are men of high intelligence and fine ideals among the leaders of this community, and there are men who have all the worst traits developed by corrupt politics. Among the former great fear exists that a negro may be named to take the place of Martin B. Madden who will discredit their race. They look upon the situation as one of extraordinary opportunity to honor their color in the eyes of the nation.

They recognize that the successor of Representative Madden will step into a gap where, whatever his color, he must be conspicuous because of the standard of representation established by the late Congressman. If he should be a negro, and that is almost beyond question, he will be doubly conspicuous. If he is a negro of the wrong type he will be a conspicuous failure.

The Ward Committeemen have nominated a former Negro Alderman, Oscar de Priest, whose public record is not satisfactory to the higher class of negroes in the district. Others have therefore announced against him, with the possibility that the negro vote may be split widely enough again to let a white Congressman through the gap. But unless some such selfish eventuality of politics as this prostrates their hope, a negro will sit in Congress from the district.

In such event a movement is under way to put an independent Republican negro candidate in the field. The man has been picked who will make the race. His proponents call him a second Booker T. Washington, and credit him with powers of oratory which will make his name famous.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT

NORFOLK, VA.

MAY 3 - 1928

The Negro Candidate For Congress

In the selection of Oscar De Priest, a Negro as the Republican candidate to represent the First Illinois district in Congress, we have a development that follows logically from the intensive cultivation of the Negro vote in Chicago by Mayor Thompson and his political retainers. It was with the help of the Negro voters of Chicago's south side that Thompson staged his late come-back. As long as Representative Martin B. Madden lived it could be represented to the Negro voters of the district that this veteran of many years standing was entitled to reelection despite the fact that a radical alteration had taken place in the composition of his constituency. That argument was challenged in the primary of three weeks ago which resulted in Mr. Madden's thirteenth nomination. A Negro candidate was put up but De Priest, the leading Negro politician of the district and a Thompson retainer, supported Madden, and the Negro aspirant lost. With Madden suddenly removed by death, De Priest laid claim to the succession and seems headed for election. He is "regular," his district is predominantly Negro in population, and Mayor Thompson is his political ally. The combination appears likely to give Congress its first Negro member since 1901.

No precedent will be established if De Priest goes to Congress for, as K. Foster Murray, the Virginian-Pilot's Washington correspondent, points out in his illuminating review of the Negro's connection with Congress, there have been twenty Negro members of the House and two Negro United States senators—all hailing from the South and all serving between 1869 and 1901. In response to what forces these Southern Negroes came to the national legislature and in response to what forces they ceased coming after the turn of the century is very well known to all who know the elements of our political history. After a twenty-seven year absence from the national legislature, the race is now likely to be again represented in that body and in circumstances quite regular and logical—not, this time, through the machinations of carpetbagger politics, but through the inevitable operation of the rule that the majority has the right to choose whom it pleases. That the election of De Priest would confront Congress with certain delicate if not troublesome questions is to be expected, but no serious difficulty is to be feared. The great Negro migration to Chicago, New York and other Northern centers has made it certain that soon or late these large new voting groups would send one or more of their own numbers to Congress. If not De Priest then somebody else. The national legislature may as well begin now as later to adjust itself to this logical product of the Negro's northward migration.

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.
MAY 2 - 1928

DE PRIEST PUT ON BALLOT FOR MADDEN PLACE

Rival Negro Leaders Challenge Action.

BY PARKE BROWN.

(Pictures on back page.)

Oscar De Priest, Negro leader of the Third ward, was named by the congressional committee of the First district yesterday to succeed the late Martin B. Madden as the Republican nominee for congress from that district.

The action, it was announced, was the unanimous vote of the five ward committeemen—of whom De Priest is one—constituting the committee. They met behind closed doors in one of the rooms of the Thompson-Crowe headquarters, and, although none of the big bosses entered the meeting, it was believed that the decision had been dictated by Mayor Thompson.

However, there may be trouble ahead for De Priest in one or more ways, observers said. Those Negro leaders who oppose him challenge the validity of the committee's action, since none of its members has received his credentials from the election commissioners. Assistant Attorney General Harrison announced that if De Priest establishes a right to the nomination, he, Harrison, will run against him as an independent.

Dawson Attacks Action.

William L. Dawson, the leading Negro candidate against Madden in the primary, attacked the right of the committee to act. Its members, Daniel Serritella, First ward; Dan Jackson, Second; De Priest, Third; W. S. Finucane, Eleventh, and John Oberta, Thirteenth, were shown elected ward committeemen on the face of the unofficial returns.

"But the primary proclamation has not been issued by the election board," said Dawson, "and until it has been and their certificates of election have been issued they have no legal authority to act. If my claim to the nomination, based on the fact that Congressman Madden died before the proclamation, is denied, we shall go into court to prevent De Priest's name from appearing on the ballot."

Dawson's claim, it is believed, will be denied. County Judge Jarecki said during the day that there was no merit to his petition.

Harrison Enters Fight.

"If the Dawson petition is denied," said Assistant Attorney General Harrison, "and even if we lose the fight to keep De Priest's name off the ballot, we still shall refuse to allow him to win by default. If this great district is to send to congress the first Negro seen there in more than a quarter of a century, we have the right to say who that Negro shall be."

De Priest said he was not "worried or excited" by these utterances.

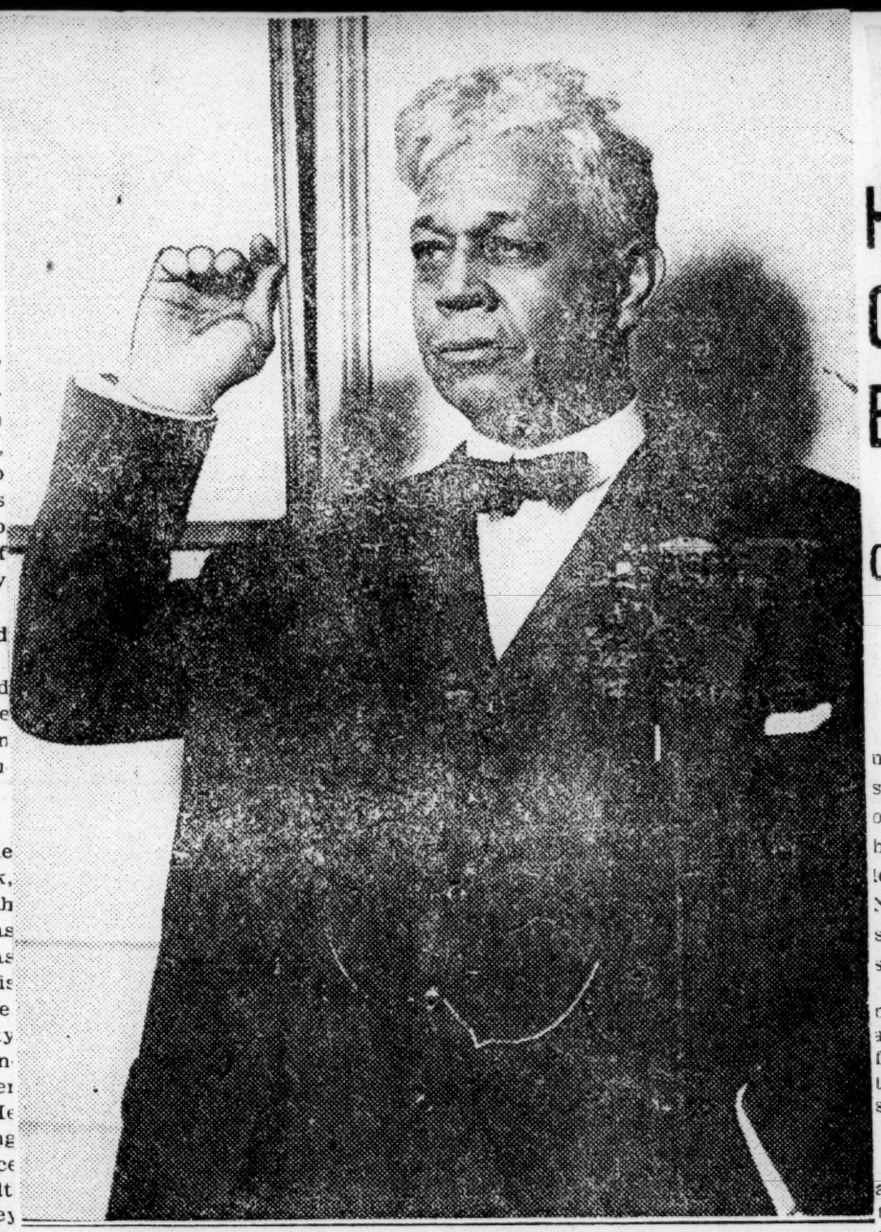
"The law is plain," he said, "and if it becomes necessary the committee will sustain the validity of its action in the courts, going as far as the Supreme court if that is necessary."

De Priest Former Alderman.

De Priest is now 57 years old. He is a large man, not particularly dark, and his hair is liberally streaked with gray. He has served one term as county commissioner and one term as alderman, being the first man of his race to be elected to the latter office.

It was during his term in the city council that he was indicted in connection with the graft scandals under Chief of Police Charles C. Healey. He was charged with receiving something like $3,000 from the owners of vice and gambling dens in the black belt. The defense was that the money turned over to De Priest was for campaign purposes. A jury acquitted him on June 9, 1917.

He is now in the real estate business, in which he has been engaged since 1909 when he left the county board. His original occupation was that of painter and decorator.



COLORED LEADER NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.
Oscar De Priest, Thompson committeeman of Third ward, selected by Republican congressional committee to fill Madden seat. (Story on page 1.)

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.
SEP 24 1928

HENCHMAN TURNS ON DAN JACKSON, BOSS OF 2D WARD

Charges District Throttled by Political Ring.

Harry D. Lewis, state central committeeman from the First congressional district, declared war yesterday on the man who for years has been his political boss—Dan Jackson, overlord of the Second ward. Both are Negroes and the break may forebode some election disturbances in the near south side.

Lewis, who says that he has been mistreated after twenty years of loyalty to Jackson and to his father before him, wrote a statement urging that the colored section of the south side overthrow its present bosses.

Charges Black Belt Throttled.

"Powerful interests," he said, "have already strangled the financial life of the black belt, kept men and women out of work, caused the lapse of insurance protection, forced people to give up their furniture, and caused the complete loss of many homes.

"Through their merciless methods of syndicating privileges they brought more than $1,000,000 into the hands of a half dozen men who were the puppets of the colored boss of the Second ward, he being vested through the state's attorney's office with more power than the police department.

Urges Election of Swanson.

"The present bosses of the Second ward have turned against the people who placed them in power. Immediately after the [mayoralty] election they used the arm of the law to wreck and ruin the very people who did everything to make their positions possible. Those who enjoyed privileges before learned that to belong to the privileged few would cost from $300 to $600 per week.

"The only hope the colored people have to rid themselves of these czars is to come out 100 per cent and vote for Judge Swanson, the Republican candidate for state's attorney."

Political-1928

Illinois.

Elections

Negroes Make Gains In Chicago Elections

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Ill., April 23.—Approximately forty Negroes entered the campaign lists and were participants in the hectic and violent election battle here April 10th which resulted in their nomination to new positions, the murder of one, kidnappings, street sluggings, and arrests.

Tuesday's primary was historic, from the standpoint of the white electorate and from that of the black voter. It established precedents, not only through its results, but in the heat and fervor of the campaign which led up to it and the herculean efforts put forth by an established political organization to protect itself. The Negro found himself with his back to the wall fighting for his political friends when all the world had turned against them.

On one side was Senator Charles S. Deneen and the so-called reform element, backed by the most powerful newspapers in the city. In other years, at elections and primaries, these groups have been so lacking in power, that it was commonly felt that to have them against you assured victory. But Tuesday they took "Big Bill" Thompson, the mayor, Governor Small, State's Attorney Crowe, and their crowd for what is called a ride. The victory of the so-called law and order forces was overwhelming and complete. At no point in the state or in Cook County could the Thompson ticket hold its own but in the wards populated by Negroes. In these wards one saw the spectacle of these black voters heroically sticking by the ship which contained their friends while from every other side and angle came volleys of votes that spelled the defeat of their friends.

Negroes were candidates for many important offices. Three Negroes, Attorney William L. Dawson, P. W. Chavers, and Chandler Owen sought to dislodge Congressman Martin B. Madden from his seat at Washington. A determined, relentless battle was waged in which moral support was given by white newspapers, notably the Chicago Tribune, the Daily News, and the Evening Journal. So large had the movement for a colored congressman grown that it was freely predicted that Madden would never go back. But he is going back. All three of the candidates lost, although Dawson made a creditable run and showed strength which will probably recommend him to the Deneen forces. Latest incomplete returns give Madden 19,615; Dawson 7,910; Chavers, 308, and Chandler Owen, 248.

Next in importance to the congressional candidate were the candidates for delegate to the Republican Convention at Kansas City. These were Dan Jackson and Oscar DePriest, with Roscoe Simmons and Bishop A. J. Carey as alternates from the Thompson wing, and Ida B. Wells-Barnett and Benjamin Clayton, with C. C. Wimbish, as alternate from the Deneen faction. The Thompson candidates won.

Negroes were candidates for ward committeeman in four wards, the second, third, fourth and twentieth. In the second ward, Dan Jackson, a Thompsonite; Wilaro A. Davis, a Deneenite and Jacob Tipper, a newspaper publisher, fought it out on the Republican side. Among the Democratic candidates for the position were Jack Johnson, A. L. Williams, a lawyer, and Henry Houlo, white. Dan Jackson won on the Republican side with 8,816 votes to 1,262 for Davis the Deneen man. Tipper's vote was negligible. Houle, the white candidate won the Democratic nomination. Jack Johnson polled very few votes, it being understood among the voters that the question of his citizenship would prevent him from holding office.

In the third ward a bitter battle was waged between Oscar DePriest, returned to power since Thompson became mayor, and Dr. R. A. Williams, supreme president of the Royal Circle of Friends. Williams and Dawson, the congressional candidate, fought along together and organized the best elements of the ward. Although DePriest was betting that he would win, there were many wise observers who did not see how he could. The latest returns give DePriest the election, however, he having received 8,129 votes to 6,923 for Williams

An independent candidacy in the fourth ward that did not attract much attention was that of Lewellyn L. Lindsey for ward committeeman. The fourth ward contains a large number of white voters and is led by Charles Krutchkoff, a Jew who is very popular among Negroes. Lindsey has been in Chicago a few years from Lincoln, Nebraska, where he was one of the leading citizens. He is reputed to be wealth. His campaign drew only a few hundred votes.

What proved to be the most important campaign for ward committeeman was in the twentieth ward where Octavious Granady, a colored lawyer, opposed Morris Eller, one of the most powerful Jewish politicians in the city, who is said to be lined up with disreputable elements. Granady had only lived in the twentieth ward for about a year and was not expected to poll much of a vote, despite the fact that he had preached to the Negroes of the ward that they should choose leaders of their own where they lived in such great numbers. At the primary Eller received 7,437 votes to 157 for Granady

Despite the weakness of the candidacy of Granady, however, sluggers who felt that he had a chance to hurt Eller, so it is said, pounced upon him the day of the primary and shot him to death. Granady, accompanied by two other Negroes, was driving around the polling places in the ward, when a touring car, containing white men, drew near to Granady's car, and leveled guns at him. Granady stepped on the gas and for seven blocks raced with the bandits car. He was finally forced into the curb and sixty-two slugs of lead emptied into his body, while bystanders watched. One of the men with him was injured.

The murder of Granady is apt to prove the starting point of sensational disclosures in the political activities of the Thompson faction. Already some of the most powerful agencies in the city have enlisted themselves in behalf of Granady's family is an attempt to discover who his murderers were. At the coroner's inquest held Thursday the entire jury was discharged after it was discovered that several men on the jury were friends of Morris Eller, the dead man's rival. It is believed in some quarters that certain men who were kidnapping Deneen workers on primary day are also responsible for the murder of Granady, and these men are being sought. Colored attorneys in the Granady fight are Harold M. Tyler, a former law partner of the dead man, and B. C. Cyrus. They represent the Cook County Bar Association. Harry Eugene Kelley, president of the Union League club, and Francis X. Busen, are representing the Chicago Bar Association, and the inquest is being conducted by Oscar Wolff, chief coroner of the county.

It is believed that incidents centering around the murder of Granady and the slugging of their workers will lead the Deneen factionists to force a recount of all ballots with a hope of dislodging some Thompson county victors whom the Deneenites suspect of having won through fraud.

Two colored men were candidates for judge of the municipal court, James B. Cashin, on the Thompson ticket, and Henry M. Porter, on the Deneen. Cashin is a former Alamabian, graduate of Fisk and Kent College of Law now a law partner of Edward H. Morris. Porter is a former assistant state's attorney and a graduate of the University of Michigan. Neither man won a place. Cashin with 186,461 votes was twentieth on the ballot, and Porter with 175,980 votes was twenty-third.

Of the three Negroes running for state central committeeman, Harry Lewis, secretary to Dan Jackson, and a member of the Thompson faction, was victor. He beat out James T. Brewington, and Charles B. Travis, a Deneenite, who had held the position.

Eleven Negroes were candidates for the state legislature. Attorney George Blackwell, and Attorney Harris B. Gaines, Thompsonites, opposed the incumbent, Charles Griffin, a Deneenite, in the First district. Blackwell and Gaines were victors, nosing out Griffin by several thousand votes. In the Third district, two Thompsonites, William E. King, and George T. Kersey, the father of the monument bill, were also victors, vanquishing the stalwart Deneenite, Warren B. Douglas, in a very close and exciting race.

Three Negroes were candidates in the very large Fifth district, William Warfield, Thompsonite, William Haynes, Deneenite, and

W. H. Riley, an independent. They had strong white opposition. Letters were circulated among the whites of the district, asking them to concentrate their votes on the white candidates so that they would not have to suffer the ignominy of having a Negro to represent them.

Two of the white candidates were Mrs. Flora S. Cheney and Sidney Lyons. Mrs. Cheney had the backing of the white newspapers and the exclusive whites of the district. Lyons, who has served six terms in the legislature, was thought to have the support of the Thompson group, but on election day, they deserted him and threw all their support to Warfield. Mrs. Cheney led the candidates with 35,651 votes. Warfield was second with 34,556. Haynes and Riley, both defeated received 11,868 and 4,362 respectively.

In a West side district, the Twenty-first, which has a growing population of Negroes, J. M. Weil, a colored real estate broker, entered the lists. He made a good showing, receiving 6,210 votes, but failed of nomination.

Now that the smoke of battle is clearing away, Negroes are wondering what is going to happen. Negro political leaders, such ar Dan Jackson and Oscar De Priest have got their power through the Thompson faction. Now, however, Deneen has come into power, and there are a number of Negroes who have rendered yeoman service. Among those to be considered are Warren B. Douglas, Judge W. H. Harrison, Henry M. Porter, W. A. Davis, and Willlam Haynes. It will be expected of the new leaders that they make the Deneen group play as fair with the Negro as the Thompson faction has. In the campaign charges of the Ku Klux Klan taint were laid at the doors of both factions, one of the most damaging bits of campaign propaganda having been a Ku Klux Klan circular put out by Judge Harrison against Governor Small. But Thompson says the Deneenites have the Ku Klux feeling, too. It is up to the Deneen people to prove themselves now.

Madden's Death May Seat Negro in House; Mayor Controls Choice of G. O. P. Nominee

BY PARKE BROWN.

Although grief over the death yesterday of Congressman Martin B. Madden and the usual inclination to suppress discussion of the political effects of a leader's demise kept public utterances on the point at a minimum, intense interest was shown in the selection of his successor as the Republican nominee for congress in the First district.

That interest arose particularly because the district includes the southside black belt and it has been claimed that three-fourths of its registered voters are Negroes. At each biennial primary and election for the last decade, including the recent primary, the race question has been raised to some extent and the general query following the news from Washington of the congressman's death was whether a Negro will be given the nomination won by Mr. Madden on April 10.

Thompson Has Control.

That question, it was generally conceded, will be settled by Mayor Thompson. He controls the ward committeemen empowered by law to fill the vacancy on the ballot, and it is believed entirely possible that he will name a Negro for the honor.

If the mayor does so the next congress is almost certain to include the first Negro member to sit in that body in the last 25 years. Colored people throughout the country have had an eye on the possibility of having a congressman of their race from the First Illinois district. That Thompson is likely to accede to this desire is admitted among some of his closest associates. He overruled the personal wishes of some of his black belt lieutenants in the district this spring and it is said now that he will submit to them.

The First, Second and Third wards constitute the greater part of the district. The ward committeemen there are Daniel Serritella, an Italian, and Dan Jackson and Oscar DePriest, Negroes. The district also includes part of the Eleventh ward, where W. S. Finucane, is committeeman, and one precinct of the Thirteenth, where John Oberta was shown winner on the face of the police returns.

Law Appears Clear.

Election law experts say the 1927 primary law is unmistakable in its provisions for filling the vacancy. It specifies that the Congressional committee shall fill the place and that the ward committeemen in a Chicago district constitute that committee.

Among those mentioned as Mayor Thompson's possible choice for the nomination to succeed Madden were Bishop A. J. Carey, a member of the city civil service commission, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, an assistant corporation counsel, Ald. L. B. Anderson, State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts and Committeeman De Priest.

Of these, Bishop Carey is considered the most popular choice among his people and he may have the support of De Priest and others mentioned as candidates.

Except to express his grief over the death of a friend and his tribute to his career as a statesman, Mayor Thompson declined to discuss the death of Congressman Madden. He presided at a meeting of the city council, which passed resolutions and ordered the city hall closed the day of the congressman's funeral.

Newspaper and magazine biographers of the veteran congressional leader have commented for years on the fact that he succeeded simultaneously in two separate fields, those of politics and business, winning his early way particularly by hard, unsparing labor.

Mr. Madden was born at Darlington, England, March 20, 1855, the son of a farmer, John Madden. When he was four years old his family immigrated to the United States, landing at Boston and going at once to Lemont, Ill., where they took up a farm.

When he was a boy of 10, Martin Madden got a job carrying water to the workers in a Lemont quarry, there taking up the first threads of the stone business in which he later became a leader, first as president of the Western Stone company and later president of the Quarry Owners' association of the United States.

Politically Mr. Madden's first prominence came when he was elected a member of the Chicago city council from what was then the Fourth ward. That was in 1889 and he was reëlected regularly and served as chairman of the important finance committee until 1897 when he voluntarily withdrew from the council to run for United States senator. He was defeated but retained an active interest in politics and in 1905 was given the first of his long series of a dozen terms as congressman from the First Illinois district.

Famous Illinois Trio Passes.

For many year a famous Illinois trio at Washington consisted of Joseph G. Cannon, who represented the Danville district and became speaker, and James R. Mann, for many years representative from the Second district, and Congressman Madden, the last of the trio to die.

In 1878 Congressman Madden married Josephine Smart of Downers Grove, still the residence of a daughter and son-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Paul R. Henderson, with whom he spent much of his time when free from his congressional duties. His own residence, however, remained at 3829 Michigan avenue.

Tributes to Congressman Madden from Chicagoans were numerous. Among them was one from George E. Q. Johnson, United States district attorney.

"His death is a great loss to the country as well as to Chicago," said Mr. Johnson. "His tireless work brought about the appropriation for the magnificent postoffice site here and he was working for the appropriation for the building."

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

APR 20 1928

BAR REDOUBLES EFFORTS TO FIND GRANADY KILLERS

'Gross Outrages' at Polls Reported by Committee.

Every effort will be made to find the assassins of Attorney Octavius Granady before the next session of the inquest on April 27, it was declared yesterday after a conference of the Chicago Bar association committee investigating primary election disorders. Granady, colored Deneen candidate against Morris Eller for Republican committeeman of the 20th ward was slain by gunmen on primary day.

After the conference the bar association committee reported to the board of managers that "gross outrages" had been committed at the polls, according to a statement given out by Carl R. Latham, president of the association. Action by the board was postponed, however, pending a more complete report, it was announced.

To Ask Special Grand Jury.

Mr. Latham intimated that the bar association in due time would petition a judge for the appointment of a special grand jury and special prosecutor. Who the judge and prosecutor will be remained in doubt. It had previously been taken for granted that Attorney General Oscar E. Carlstrom would handle the inquiry.

Attorney Francis X. Busch, who has been appointed to investigate the Granady murder, was present at the closed meeting of the board of managers and is reported to have declared that important developments would take place when the inquest is resumed. Action by the board may have been deferred for this reason, it was reported.

Investigators Study Evidence.

Attorneys Busch and Charles Center Case spent the day going over the mass of contradictory testimony given at the inquest and in searching for new evidence. While neither Mr. Case nor Mr. Busch would discuss the case, it was understood they are pleased thus far with the progress being made.

Testimony given on Wednesday by Ernest Cross, colored, campaign manager for Granady, revealed an organized reign of terrorism against Deneen candidates throughout the ward on election day. Reports of kidnapings and sluggings of Deneen workers came over the telephone to his home all day long, he said.

Through the testimony of most of the witnesses ran a thread of evidence linking the disorders to the occupants of several automobiles bearing Eller banners, which moved through the ward during primary day. Hope of clearing the Granady murder rests with running down the identity of the men in these cars, it is declared.

Fail to Find Exposito Slayers.

A coroner's jury investigating the murder of Diamond Joe Esposito, Deneen lieutenant shot down in front of his own home on March 21, admitted inability to name the slayers yesterday. The jury urged that police continue efforts to run down the murderers.

Detectives Charles J. Miller and John Woods told of the finding of a .45 caliber revolver and a shotgun near 2345 Campbell avenue, a short distance from the murder scene. Lieut. Paul Riccio said all suspects have been released and that police have investigated every clew without result.

Political - 1928

Elections,

Former Alabama Negro Elected To Congress In Chicago Loop District

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—(AP)—Illinois' wealthiest congressional district, comprising the Loop business section of Chicago with its large hotels, banks and department stores, is to be represented by a negro.

With only three precincts to be heard from, out of 112 Oscar DePriest, former alderman and real estate dealer, had a lead today over his Democratic opponent, Harry Baker 23,141 to 20,261, for the seat made vacant by the death of Representative Martin B. Madden, chairman of the appropriations committee.

He is the first of his race to be elected to Congress from Illinois and will be the first negro to hold a seat there in more than a quarter of a century.

Born In Alabama

DePriest, who was born 57 years ago in Florence, Ala., has lived for 30 years in the First District of which of late has been preponderately negro in population. Representative Madden had a close fight at the April primary, for the negroes felt they should be represented at Washington by one of their race. It was believed the support thrown to Representative Madden by Mayor William Hale Thompson, who always has had a strong following in the district, brought about his nomination.

At Madden's death, the Republican state central committee appointed DePriest to fill the vacancy, against the protest of many of the colored politicians who felt DePriest leaned more to the whites than to them. An independent, William H. Harrison, negro, was put in the field against DePriest, who had the backing of the state's attorney, Robert E. Crowe-Mayor Thompson faction of the Republican party.

It was announced on the basis of early returns, that Baker had won, but shortly after DePriest jumped into the lead and held it.

DePriest, educated in the common schools and a business college at Florence, worked as a painter when he first came to Chicago. He was a county commissioner from 1904 to 1908 and served as alderman from 1915 to 1917. While a member of the city council he was indicted in connection with a graft syndicate in his neighborhood, but was acquitted. In 1918 he was under indictment for maintaining a disorderly house and is at present under indictment by a special Grand Jury in connection with the election disorders of the April primary.

ELECTION RECALLS NEGRO CONGRESSMAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—(AP)—The apparent election of Oscar DePriest, Chicago negro, to Congress, today recalled to William Tyler Page, clerk of the House, the days when negroes last sat in the House of Representatives.

The last negro members of the House was George H. White, of North Carolina, who served from 1899 to 1901. Twenty-two had represented districts of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia between the 41st and 56th Congresses during the so-called reconstruction period.

Mr. Page who has served in the House in one capacity or another for 47 years recalled eight of those negro representatives, including John R. Lynch, o Mississippi, who also presided at a national Republican convention which re nominated Benjamin Harrison for president.

Illinois.

patronage which enabled leaders to develop a following.

But Mayor Thompson and his forces have suffered two heavy reverses since his election. The first was in the primary last April when Robert Crowe, his state's attorney, was defeated. The second was Tuesday when every candidate from his faction was crushed.

Wright, who was stricten soon after Thompson's election recovered sufficiently to be able to enter the fight this fall as a leader of the colored faction supporting Senator Charles Deneen, opposed to the Thompsonites. Many of his followers lined up behind him. Overflow meetings were held each Friday night for men and women and Miss Ruth McCoo, Wright's private secretary for several years, brought the women of the ward together.

As election day drew near there were the signs of a bitter struggle between the Republican forces led by Wright in support of the Republican candidates and the Republican forces led by DePriest and Jackson who opposed the Republican candidates and sought support for the principal Democratic candidates. Chief among these was the state's attorney. Wright won. The candidates supported by DePriest and Jackson were overwhelmed, DePriest almost losing his fight to be elected to Congress.

DePriest's margin of victory in his battle to go to Congress was only a scant three thousand votes. He was opposed by Assistant Attorney General William Harrison, Independent and Harry Baker, a white Democrat Harrision received only 5,000 votes The Democrat got 20,000 and DePriest 23,000.

One of the causes generally advanced for DePriest's hairbreadth escape from defeat is the activity of the Democrats among Negroes during the campaign. Many Negroes voted the straight Democratic ticket in support of Al Smith. Their vote, of course, was lost to DePriest. Add to that the fact that DePriest himself and his workers were urging the voters to scratch their ballots in favor of Democrats and you have another cause for DePriest's poor showing Hundreds of ballots were spoiled by voters who did not know how to split the ballot properly..

The Democratic vote, though unprecedented among Negroes in Chicago, was not unexpected. It amounted as nearly as can be ascertained at this time, to about thirty per cent of the actual vote, which is a five hundred per cent increase over the colored Democratic vote in other years. The same causes which operated to disturb Negro voters in other sections of the country were active here; dissatisfaction with the Republican party's recent program; the feeling that it is ridiculous to vote the same way all the time, and the desire to use the vote to gain more recognition. Of course, there must also be included the observation that most of the workers among the Democrats were attracted by what they thought were the fancy prices the Democrats might offer for work well done.

The belief is widespread in Chicago at present that DePriest will not be seated in Congress. Unless a special session of Congress is called by Hoover after he is inaugurated. Mr. DePriest will not be sworn until December, 1928. In the meantime, it is reasonable to expect that the trial on charges for which he is now under indictment may be held. If he is convicted, there will be no chance for him to serve. If he is freed, it is held that the House may still deny him a seat.

HALLELUJAH!

—o—

The Negro returns to Congress! DePriest won the place he sought in the House of Representatives, being victor in his district in Chicago Tuesday.

11-9-28

Chicago, always a leader in political sagacity among Negroes has the distinction of being the first place to grant us our right to representation. McLemore in St. Louis received nearly as many votes, running on the democratic ticket for Congress as South Carolina cast for Al. Smith.

Over in Kansas in a district election Dr. Blount won out after a hard fight. In Kansas City we failed, but the spirit of progress is in evidence elsewhere and we too shall move ahead some day.

The best part of our return to public office, is that we win after meeting every test. As we predicted way back in the summer, Oscar DePriest in Chicago had to overcome every kind of trickery. He had to meet opposition within his own race, from individuals and from race papers. He has won because there is in him a Negro, our own man, a representative of our race, with pluck and patience to win. When we answer our critics with our deeds, the prejudice against our race will be given its one conclusive answer.

THE INDICTMENT OF DE PRIEST, THEN WHAT?

How heavy falls the hand of fate on Negro politicians this year! It is like a blight. It has come in the fields where grew the finest fruits and left a dark and dismal outlook. The latest victim of this political blight is the most promising among all. The indictment against Oscar DePriest, candidate for Congress from the First District of Illinois to succeed the late Martin B. Madden is the kind of surprise that certain groups of politicians do not welcome. But we can see no reason why it might not have been expected in view of the demand for something to offset the success of the Negro's efforts to gain political recognition.

Mr. DePriests's candidacy may be seriously affected by the indictment; it may have been intended at the start that he should be indicted just about election time as that might be the only means of defeating him.

The years in which he has been associated with prominent politicians about Chicago have been full of interest and this indictment came as a result of political activity in the very field where he is to run.

Certainly there are other men who might supplant Mr. DePriest in view of these circumstances but there is the question of endorsement by the Republican committee by whom DePriest was endorsed.

If the indictment is meant to defeat the ambition of the Negroes in the First District, the affects of it can be very easily overcome by selecting another sound and suitable man. Every one must feel now that the election of DePriest will likely raise the question as to fitness when he enters upon his duties. No one can forget the Vare and Smith controversy in the sessions of Congress just closed.

As a matter of defeating the certain ends in view of the Negro, it is easy for the machine to endorse a man who is known to be mixed up with corruption and get an indictment against him in the nick of time.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

NOV 8 1928

ELECT DE PRIEST TO MADDEN SEAT

Indicted Thompson Chief Is Congressman-Elect; Debut Delayed.

Oscar DePriest, colored leader in the Thompson machine for years, now under indictment by the special

CHICAGO SENDS FIVE MEN TO THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE, THREE BEING RE-ELECTED

CHICAGO, (AP) The size of the Negro minority in the Illinois general assembly, lower house, was increased by one at last Tuesday's election, when William J. Warfield, a valuator in the tax assessor's office, was elected from the fifth senatorial district. Others elected were Harris B. aGines and George Blackwell from the First district and William E. King and George C. Kersey from the Third.

Kersey and King have served terms before. Gaines and Blackwell, both lawyers are newcomers.

Tuesday's election also brought about a redisposition of the influences behind the various Negro leaders in the so-called black belt. When William Hale Thompson was elected mayor two years ago, it was at the cost of the leadership of Edward H. Wright, state commerce commissioner, who opposed Thompson's election. Dan Jackson, Oscar DePriest and Bishop A. J. Carey were then thrust into the forefront and given the

Chicago Sends Five Race Men To State General Assembly

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But Mayor Thompson and his forces have suffered two heavy reverses since his election. The first was in the primary last April when Robert Crowe, his state's attorney, was defeated. The second was Tuesday when every candidate from his faction was crushed.

Wright, who was stricken soon after Thompson's election, recovered sufficiently to be able to enter the fight this fall as a leader of the colored faction supporting Senator Charles Deneen, opposed to the Thompsonites. Many of his old followers lined up behind him. Overflow meetings were held each Friday night for men and women and Miss Ruth McCoo, Wright's private secretary for several years, brought the women of the ward together.

Wright Outgenerals DePriest

As election day drew near there were the signs of a bitter struggle between the Republican forces led by Wright in support of the Republican candidates and the Republican forces led by DePriest and Jackson who opposed the Republican candidates and sought support for the principal Democratic candidates. Chief among these was the state's attorney. Wright won. The candidates supported by DePriest and Jackson were overwhelmed, DePriest almost losing his fight to be elected to congress.

DePriest's margin of victory in his battle to go to congress was only a scant three thousand votes. He was opposed by Assistant Attorney General William Harrison, independant and Harry Baker, a white Democrat. Harrison received only 5,000 votes. The Democrat got 20,000 and DePriest 23,000.

Negroes Voted For Democrats

One of the causes generally advanced for DePriest's hairbreadth escape from defeat is the activity of the Democrats among Negroes during the campaign. Many Negroes voted the straight Democratic ticket in support of Al Smith. Their vote, of course, was lost to DePriest. Add to that the fact that DePriest himself and his workers were urging the voters to scratch their ballots in favor of Democrats and you have another cause for DePriest's poor showing. Hundreds of ballots were spoiled by voters who did not know how to split the ballot properly.

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The belief is widespread in Chicago at present that DePriest will not be seated in congress. Unless a special session of congress is called by Hoover after he is inaugurated, Mr. DePriest will not be sworn until December, 1929. In the meantime, it is reasonable to expect that the trial on charges for which he is now under indictment may be held. If he is convicted, there will be no chance for him to serve. If he is freed, it is held that the house may till deny him a seat

grand jury on charges of conspiracy in connection with vice and gambling conditions on the south side, is the congressman-elect from the 1st congressional district, final Chicago returns show. Elected to the place long held by the late Martin B. Madden, chairman of the important house appropriations committee, DePriest is the first Negro to be elected to congress since 1901.

DePriest's final vote was 23,141, against 20,261 polled by his democratic opponent, Harry Baker.

Debut Is Delayed.

Inasmuch as DePriest was not elected to fill the unexpired term of Congressman Madden he will not present his credentials to the house when congress meets next month, and unless a special session is called before March 4 next year he will not make his debut as an Illinois representative in Washington until that time.

What action congress may take when he presents himself because of charges pending against him is problematical, but it is believed he may be compelled to make a fight for his seat before his credentials are accepted.

The senate excluded Col. Frank L. Smith, chosen to fill the unexpired term of Senator William B. McKinley when the question of Smith's moral fitness was raised, and a similar attempt, it is thought, may be made to bar DePriest from membership.

DePriest's rise in politics in Chicago has been somewhat unique, he being the first Negro ever elected as alderman in Chicago, and later he was elected as the first of his people to membership on the Cook county board. It was while he was an alderman that DePriest was indicted as collector of police graft, a charge of which he was later acquitted.

Here Are Final Returns.

The final returns on the ten congressional districts in Chicago and Cook county, in nine of which the incumbents were returned to office, were as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Baker, dem.	20,261
Doty, ind.	101
Harrison, ind.	4,998
De Priest, rep.	23,141
Clayton, ind.	129

SECOND DISTRICT.

Walsh, dem.	76,672
Hull, rep.	123,206

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Chicago.	Country towns.	Total.
Bergen, dem.	79,024	15,715	94,739
Sproul, rep.	72,269	26,746	99,015

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Doyle, dem.	40,335
Zalezinski	22,807

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Sabath, dem.	24,775
Gates, rep.	10,499
Hanzl, ind.	54

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Chicago.	Country towns.	Total.
Igoe, dem.	84,176	59,082	143,258
Goland, rep.	41,635	48,803	90,438

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Selten, dem.	106,479	5,032	111,511
Michaelson, rep.	140,129	12,546	152,675

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Kunz, dem.	23,630
Walz, rep.	9,972

NINTH DISTRICT.

McDermott, dem.	25,363
Britten, rep.	10,561
Hirschler (ind.	223

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Chicago.	Country towns...	Total.
Weber, dem.	63,062	11,355	74,541
Chindblom, rep.	70,756	34,167	104,923

Ruth Hanna McCormick and Richard Yates increased their leads for congressmen at large as late returns continued coming in this morning. The latest figures, with 5,745 precincts out of 6,942 in the state reported this morning, was as follows:

	Cook county.	Down state.	Total.
McCormick, R.	788,845	591,497	1,380,342
Yates, R.	769,213	575,956	1,345,169
Brown, D.	631,006	339,416	970,422
Joplin, D.	586,797	358,309	945,106

In the 21st district Frank M. Ramey, republican candidate for congressman, led his democratic opponent, J. Earl Major, the present congressman, by only 20 votes when the count was completed this morning and the actual result of voting will probably not be known until the canvass of votes has been made.

Vote of Biggest Cities

[By The Associated Press.]

If the balloting of the biggest cities may be accepted as indicative, there was no predominantly "urban" vote cast for either candidate in Tuesday's election.

A canvass of the latest available returns from the fourteen centers with largest population showed eight favored Hoover and six Smith. Numerically, however, and to no small extent because of the result in his home town, the New York governor took the big city race by about 45,000.

The big city vote (some unofficially complete) follows:

	Smith.	Hoover.
New York	1,153,590	704,857
Chicago	625,467	645,532
Philadelphia	269,957	409,993
Detroit	157,729	264,993
Cleveland	113,541	100,088
St. Louis	176,036	161,522
Boston	292,257	94,527
Baltimore	126,402	135,129
Pittsburgh	83,267	92,308
Los Angeles	149,372	371,196
Buffalo	102,315	103,998
Newark	69,701	59,515
Cincinnati	106,566	139,922
Totals	3,422,134	3,376,834

DEPRIEST LETS DOWN BARS FOR 5 RACE CANDITATES

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8.—Oscar DePriest, Chicago Congressional candidate, was elected to office by a majority of over 18,000 votes according to latest reports.

Judge William Harris, Independent, and Baker, a Democrat, conceded DePriest's election to take Tuesday.

Warfield was elected to the State Legislature.

In all there will be five race members in the next General Assembly of Illinois.

DePriest was elated over a sweeping victory.

Chicago Sends Five Race Men To State General Assembly

Chicago.—(ANP).—The size of the Negro minority in the Illinois general assembly, lower house, was increased by one at last Tuesday's election, when William J. Warfield, a valuator in the tax assessor's office, was elected from the fifth senatorial district. Others elected were Harris B. Gaines and George Blackwell from the First district and William E. King and George T. Kersey from the Third.

Kersey and King have served terms before. Gaines and Blackwell, both lawyers, are newcomers.

Tuesday's election also brought about a redisposition of the influences behind the various Negro leaders in the so-called black belt. When William Hale Thompson was elected mayor two years ago, it was at a cost of the leadership of Edward H. Wright, state commerce commissioner, who opposed Thompson's election. Dan Jackson, Oscar DePriest and Bishop A. J. Carey were then thrust into the forefront and given the patronage which enabled leaders to develop a following.

But Mayor Thompson and his forces have suffered two heavy reverses since his election. The first was in the primary last April when Robert Crowe, his state's attorney, was defeated. The second was Tuesday when every candidate from his faction was crushed.

Wright, who was stricken soon after Thompson's election, recovered sufficiently to be able to enter the fight this fall as a leader of the colored faction supporting Senator Charles Deneen, opposed to the Thompsonites. Many of his old followers lined up behind him. Overflow meetings were held each Friday night for men and women and Miss Ruth McCoo, Wright's private secretary for several years, brought the women of the ward together.

Wright Outgenerals DePriest

As election day drew near there were the signs of a bitter struggle between the Republican forces led by Wright in support of the Republican candidates and the Republican forces led by DePriest and Jackson who opposed the Republican candidates and sought support for the principal Democratic candidates. Chief among these was the state's attorney. Wright won. The candidates supported by DePriest and Jackson were overwhelmed, DePriest almost losing his fight to be elected to congress.

DePriest's margin of victory in his battle to go to congress was only a scant three thousand votes. He was opposed by Assistant Attorney General William Harrison, independant and Harry Baker, a white Democrat. Harrison received only 5,000 votes. The Democrat got 20,000 and DePriest 23,000.

Negroes Voted For Democrats

One of the causes generally advanced for DePriest's hairbreadth escape from defeat is the activity of the Democrats among Negroes during the campaign. Many Negroes voted the straight Democratic ticket in support of Al Smith. Their vote, of course, was lost to DePriest. Add to that the fact that DePriest himself and his workers were urging the voters to scratch their ballots in favor of Democrats and you have another cause for DePriest's poor showing. Hundreds of ballots were spoiled by voters who did not know how to split the ballot properly.

The Democratic vote, though unprecented among Negroes in Chicago was not unexpected. It amounted, as nearly as can be ascertained at this time, to about thirty per cent of the actual vote, which is a five hundred per cent increase over the colored Democratic vote in other years. The same causes which operated to disturb Negro voters in other sections of the country were active here: dissatisfaction with the Republican party's recent program; the feeling that it is ridiculous to vote the same way all the time, and the desire to use the vote to gain more recognition. Of course, there must also be included the observation that most of the workers among the Democrats were attracted by what they thought were the fancy prices the Democrats might offer for work well done.

The belief is widespread in Chicago at present that DePriest will not be seated in congress. Unless a special session of congress is called by Hoover after he is inaugurated, Mr. DePriest will not be sworn until December, 1929. In the meantime, it is reasonable to expect that the trial on charges for which he is now under indictment may be held. If he is convicted, there will be no chance for him to serve. If he is freed, it is held that the house may till deny him a seat

DEPRIEST LETS DOWN BARS FOR RACE CANDITATES

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8.—Oscar DePriest, Chicago Congressional candidate, was elected to office by a majority of over 18,000 votes according to latest reports.

Judge William Harris, Independent, and Baker, a Democrat, conceded DePriest's election Tuesday.

Warfield was elected to the State Legislature.

In all there will be five race members in the next General Assembly of Illinois.

DePriest was elated over a sweeping victory.

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grand jury on charges of conspiracy in connection with vice and gambling conditions on the south side, is the congressman-elect from the 1st congressional district, final Chicago returns show. Elected to the place long held by the late Martin B. Madden, chairman of the important house appropriations committee, DePriest is the first Negro to be elected to congress since 1901.

DePriest's final vote was 23,141, against 20,261 polled by his democratic opponent, Harry Baker.

Debut Is Delayed.

Inasmuch as DePriest was not elected to fill the unexpired term of Congressman Madden he will not present his credentials to the house when congress meets next month, and unless a special session is called before March 4 next year he will not make his debut as an Illinois representative in Washington until that time.

What action congress may take when he presents himself because of charges pending against him is problematical, but it is believed he may be compelled to make a fight for his seat before his credentials are accepted.

The senate excluded Col. Frank L. Smith, chosen to fill the unexpired term of Senator William B. McKinley when the question of Smith's moral fitness was raised, and a similar attempt, it is thought, may be made to bar DePriest from membership.

DePriest's rise in politics in Chicago has been somewhat unique, he being the first Negro ever elected as alderman in Chicago, and later he was elected as the first of his people to membership on the Cook county board. It was while he was an alderman that DePriest was indicted as collector of police graft, a charge of which he was later acquitted.

Here Are Final Returns.

The final returns on the ten congressional districts in Chicago and Cook county, in nine of which the incumbents were returned to office, were as follows:

	Chicago.	towns.	Total.
FIRST DISTRICT.			
Igoe, dem.	84,176	59,082	143,258
Goland, rep.	41,635	48,803	90,438
SEVENTH DISTRICT.			
Selten, dem.	106,479	5,032	111,511
Michaelson, rep.	140,129	12,546	152,675
EIGHTH DISTRICT.			
Kunz, dem.			23,630
Walz, rep.			9,972
NINTH DISTRICT.			
McDermott, dem.			25,363
Britten, rep.			40,561
Hirschler (ind.			223
TENTH DISTRICT.			
	Chicago.	Country towns...	Total.
Weber, dem.	63,062	11,355	74,541
Chindblom, rep.	70,756	34,167	104,923

Ruth Hanna McCormick and Richard Yates increased their leads for congressmen at large as late returns continued coming in this morning. The latest figures, with 5,745 precincts out of 6,942 in the state reported this morning, was as follows:

	Cook county.	Down state.	Total.
McCormick, R.	788,845	591,497	1,380,342
Yates, R.	769,213	575,956	1,345,169
Brown, D.	631,006	339,416	970,422
Joplin, D.	586,797	358,309	945,106

In the 21st district Frank M. Ramey, republican candidate for congressman, led his democratic opponent, J. Earl Major, the present congressman, by only 20 votes when the count was completed this morning and the actual result of voting will probably not be known until the canvass of votes has been made.

Vote of Biggest Cities

[By The Associated Press.]

If the balloting of the biggest cities may be accepted as indicative, there was no predominantly "urban" vote cast for either candidate in Tuesday's election.

A canvass of the latest available returns from the fourteen centers with largest population showed eight favored Hoover and six Smith. Numerically, however, and to no small extent because of the result in his home town, the New York governor took the big city race by about 45,000.

The big city vote (some unofficially complete) follows:

	Smith.	Hoover.
New York	1,153,590	704,857
Chicago	625,467	645,532
Philadelphia	269,957	409,993
Detroit	157,729	264,993
Cleveland	113,541	100,088
St. Louis	176,036	161,522
Boston	292,257	94,527
Baltimore	126,402	135,129
Pittsburgh	83,267	92,308
Los Angeles	149,372	371,196
Buffalo	102,315	103,998
Newark	69,701	59,515
Cincinnati	106,566	139,922
Totals	3,422,134	3,376,834

	Chicago.	Country towns.	Total.
FIFTH DISTRICT.			
Baker, dem.			20,261
Doty, ind.			101
Harrison, ind.			4,998
De Priest, rep.			23,141
Clayton, ind.			129
SECOND DISTRICT.			
Walsh, dem.			76,672
Hull, rep.			123,206
THIRD DISTRICT.			
	Chicago.	Country towns.	Total.
Bergen, dem.	79,024	15,715	94,739
Sproul, rep.	72,269	26,746	99,015
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Doyle, dem.			40,335
Zalezinski			22,807
FIFTH DISTRICT.			
Sabath, dem.			24,775
Gates, rep.			10,199
Hanzl, ind.			54
SIXTH DISTRICT.			
	Chicago.	Country towns.	Total.

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I

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
News

MAR 24 1928

MADDEN FIGHTS NEGOES FOR SEAT IN LOWER HOUSE

Blacks of Illinois First District Demand One From Own Race as Congressman.

BY OWEN L. SCOTT.

(Special correspondent of The Deseret News.)

CHICAGO, March 24.—(CPA)—With the April 10 primary rapidly approaching, the outlook in the first Illinois congressional district where the veteran Martin B. Madden is battling a negro, William L. Dawson, for the nomination, continues to favor Congressman Madden.

Four out of five voters in this congressional district, located in the Chicago black belt, are negroes. There is a cry raised to have it represented in Congress by one of their race—who also would serve as a spokesman, so the argument goes, for the 12,000,000 negroes of the country.

But no colored person, up to the present, has ever represented a northern state. Chicago now has a negro judge, two negro members of the city council, one state senator and several state representatives from the race. A solid backing in the district would assure a colored congressman. However, by running several colored candidates for Congress and by capitalizing the influence held by Mayor Thompson, backers of Congressman Madden think that he will slide back into office with a margin to spare.

Mr. Madden is a veteran of the lower house, having served 23 years. He is chairman of the powerful finance committee, and one of the first five oldest members in the house of representatives from the point of service.

This caused Mayor Thompson, at a meeting held in the negro section, to say:

"A negro might go to Congress and after serving there for 20 years might become chairman of the powerful finance committee—perhaps he might—perhaps."

This remark nearly broke up the gathering and resulted in heckling that shut the mayor off. But while regular Republican campaigners are meeting little success in the district, the negro Republican organization of the Crowe-Thompson combine is representing a progress that is expected to mean victory for Congressman Madden.

"By birth, training and experience, I am better fitted to represent the first congressional district at Washington than any of the candidates in the field," Dawson is telling his audiences.

"Mr. Madden, the present congressman, does not even live in the district. He is a white man. Therefore, for those two reasons, if for no other, he can hardly voice the hopes, ideals and sentiments of a majority of the district."

Dawson is a university graduate and a lawyer. He served overseas as an officer and has a big following from the better negro elements. His race, if not successful this time, is counted on by the negroes to pave the way for someone in the future to make a successful campaign.—(Copyright 1928.)

CHARLESTON
SOUTH CAROLINA
FEB 9 1928

Interesting in Chicago

The election of a negro in Chicago to the national House of Representatives to succeed Martin B. Madden would have a far-reaching effect. It would unquestionably accelerate the movement of the more intelligent and ambitious negroes from the South to the North. That type of negro is eager for political recognition.

If the negroes in Chicago should succeed in electing a congressman, efforts to elect them would follow in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit and other Northern communities containing numerous negro groups. Political parties would be compelled to grant them representation or to draw the line sharply against them, and neither of the great parties would cheerfully accept the second alternative. In a word, the movement in Chicago threatens to raise in the Northern cities a political problem that has long existed in the South.

Once the Northern negroes shall obtain a foothold in Congress, if they should have half a dozen votes, the old effort to bring back the Southern negroes into political activity would be renewed. A group of even five or six congressmen might at any time hold the balance of power in the House.

If the Northern Republicans shall reject negro candidates as they have heretofore done, the explanation will be, not that their objections to negro office-holders are insurmountable, but that they do not wish to encourage the movement of Southern negroes northward. They will wish to protect the white racial integrity of their states. They would not have one-half or nine-tenths of 850,000 South Carolina negroes distributed in the states north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi.

That distribution, now going on slowly, would be immensely speeded if it should appear that in the North the negro would receive the same treatment in politics and in the industries that the white man receives.

Negroes Cannot Lose In Chicago Elections

(Preston News Service)

Chicago, March 5.—Reproducing in many of its phases the political drama enacted in this city in the mayoralty election last year, opposing leaders in this year's theater of war, have outlined plans of battle that promise to engulf the entire city in an explosion of sentiment of the utmost importance. The line of battle, so far as Negroes are concerned, will follow somewhat faithfully the line laid down by opposing white factions.

Considered in terms of the white divisions of feeling, there are the Thompson faction, led by the mayor, and the Deneen faction, led by the senator from Illinois.

Most of the influential colored political leaders are in the Thompson faction; such as Oscar DePriest, Dan Jackson, Bishop Carey, Alderman Louis Anderson, Roscoe Simmons, and a large group of office holders, appointive and elective. This group will support Len Small for governor and Frank L. Smith in his new attempt to enter the United States Senate.

The colored adherents of the Deneen faction comprise a large number of independent leaders and dissatisfied elements which are raising the shibboleth of "Negroes for Negroes," in what appears to be a determined attack on such white leadership as the Thompson faction is accused of imposing. The Deneen faction is supporting Secretary of State Emerson for governor, and may seek votes for Otis E. Glenn, a Republican senatorial candidate against Frank L. Smith.

Reports are current that Edward H. Wright, Illinois Commerce Commissioner who fought Thompson last year, is giving quiet support to the Deneen faction. These reports are based upon certain evidences of friendship between the commissioner and the senator during the last year and the fact that the Deneen faction has endorsed the colored candidate supposed to have been recommended by Wright to make a fight against Congressman Martin B. Madden. This man, Attorney William Dawson, and Dr. R. A. Williams, a powerful fraternal leader, are the active leaders of the opposition move to Thompson.

Strength is coming to the colored end of the Deneen faction through disaffections which are being felt in the colored as well as the white end of the Thompson machine. In the Second Ward where Louis B. Anderson is alderman and Dan Jackson, committeeman, there is open comment of their failure to agree. A disagreement between them will naturally involve their followers. In the Third Ward, Oscar DePriest, the present committeeman, and Geo. Kersey, deposed for DePriest, are supposed to be regarding each other with great suspicion. DePriest is charged with displacing Kersey followers and with the desire to put another man in Kersey's place in the legislature, and some of Kersey's followers have openly rebelled, joining the Deneen forces to fight DePriest.

Most of these disgruntled forces are being marshalled behind Dawson, while the cry of a "colored man for Congress" is being yelled from every street corner through placards and posters.

Dawson may therefore prove to be the most formidable colored opponent Madden has ever had. There are four other colored candidates in the field, Nathan S. Taylor, who is credited with having beaten Madden four years ago; P. W. Chavers, who has also made the race before, and Chandler Owen, who is campaigning as a candidate, although the fact of his filing is rather difficult to establish. None of these candidates is expected to pull much, due to the fact that most of the sentiment for a colored man for congress is being attracted to Dawson as the best man for the job, and the one with the best chances of winning. Mr. Madden's strength and popularity however, will make him a safe winner, according to the Mayor Thompson organization.

Besides endorsing Dawson for congress, the Deneen faction has endorsed Henry M. Porter, colored attorney, to run for judge, matching the Thompson faction's endorsement of James B. Cashin, and is boosting Negro candidates who desire to be delegates to the Republican National Convention. The Thompson faction has already endorsed Oscar DePriest and Dan Jackson, with Bishop Carey and Roscoe Simmons as alternates. Independents mentioned so far include Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, a

campaigner of many years' experience, and William H. King, the famous comedian, whose fingers have been burning for a torch of politics.

DePriest is probably facing a real fight in the opposition of Dr. R. A. Williams, who is opposing him for ward leadership. There is said to be a widespread personal dislike for DePriest which ought to prove an advantage to his opponent. Williams was defeated for Alderman of the Third Ward three years ago, but is said to have blamed his defeat to his association at that time with DePriest.

It is interesting to note that, whichever way the battle goes in April the Negro cannot lose. Deneen support in the present campaign is given to offset Thompson favors and support. Thompson support is given to keep the Negro adherents of that faction from straying. The white leaders are in the position of one who wants to keep something from somebody else and must bargain to do it. The probable only difference between the two factions is practically undisputed white dominance of the Negro's political plans by the Thompsonites, and a present show of willingness among the Deneenites to let the Negro handle his own afairs. The primary in April may make some changes and some new leaders.

DEFEAT OF STATESLATE IS CONCEDED

De Priest And Jackson Are Nominated Easily; Assembly Race Close

4-14-28

By DON PIERSON

As the most hectic primary battle in the history of Illinois came to a close Tuesday at 5 p. m., Mayor William H. Thompson was conceded control of the County despite his loss of the States' Attorney's office, which the incumbent, Robert E. Crowe lost to Judge John A. Swanson, Deneen candidate.

Mr. De Priest

Incomplete returns point to close contests for a number of important posts, which Thompson leaders have consistently refused to concede to their opponents.

2nd, 3rd, 4th Wards Pro-Thompson

A record vote was cast in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th wards, where the pro-Thompson slate was carried over almost without exception. Daniel M. Jackson, appointee as Committeeman of the 2nd Ward by Mayor Thompson, was an easy winner. Oscar DePriest, Thompson appointee of the 3rd Ward and Charles Krutchkoff in the 4th were also assured of nomination.

Att'y Gaines

These three committeemen took a substantial lead over their opponets lead over their opponents on the very first return and their nomination was assured.

State Ticket Loses

Governor Len Small and his running mates on the Thompson ticket together with States' Attorney Crowe suffered defeat by the Deneen forces by a majority variously estimated at from 220,000 to 400,000.

Mr. Kersey

The successful nominees in this fight were Louis L. Emmerson for Governor, Otis Glenn for U. S. Senator, and Oscar Carlstrom as Attorney-General.

To offset the losses on the state ticket the Thompson forces are apparent winners for at least ten of the Municipal Court judges, two places on the Sanitary District, the sheriff's office, the Coroner's office, and the Recorder's office.

Att'y Blackwell

Blackwell, Gaines, Madden Win

Latest incomplete returns show Attorney George Blackwell, and Attorney Harris B. Gaines, nominated as legislators together with Martin B. Madden, renominated to Congress. Headquarters of the 2nd Ward Organization declare all three wee returnd by a comfotable margin.

Att'y King

Geo. T. Kersey, William E. King, both Thompson candidates for the legislature in the Third Senatorial district are running neck and neck with Warren B. Douglas, Deneen color-bearer for the same district.

Mayor To Fight On

In a statement issued early this morning, Mayor Thompson declared:

"We concede that Small, Dailey, candidate for attorney general, and Crowe are beaten. However, the only serious loss from the point of view of the city administration is that of the state's attorney's office.

"I was very sorry to see Bob Crowe defeated. He was a good friend of mine and he did a lot for the city and county.

"While we concede that we have been beaten in these three offices. w believe that we have won a victory in the sanitary district trustees, the municipal judges, the county assessor and the county coroner, and I believe that Smith and Barasa still have a chance.

"The election has turned out a fifty-fifty proposition. The people have spoken. The candidates they have beaten have been mainly downstate men. We will still fight on for Chicago, and the next fight will be for deep waterways and flood control."

NEWS
RICHMOND, VA.

APR 14 1928

Negro Lawyer Nominated In Chicago, Richmonder

George W. Blackwell, Negro lawyer who was nominated for the Illionis legislature from Chicago in the primary Tuesday, was born and raised in Richmond. The nomination is said to be equivalent to election.

Blackwell is the son of Professor J. H. Blackwell, manager of the Inter-State Teachers' Association, who for many years was connected with the public schools of Richmond.

CHICAGO HAS HECTIC DAY AT ELECTION

Many Upsets Feature Wild Balloting

The primaries—the stormiest ever waged in the city and state—have ended. Like the rock of Gibraltar the First, Second and Third wards stood for "America First." Although the Deneen candidates won out for the higher state offices by a landslide, these wards went over for the regular organization banner barriers almost two to one.

Otis Glenn won over Frank L. Smith for a seat in the United States senate. Louis L. Emmerson broke down the strong Small machine in the southern part of the state and received the Republican nomination for governor. Judge John A. Swanson was chosen as candidate for state's attorney over the present incumbent Robert E. Crowe. Fred E. Sterling was selected as lieutenant governor; William Stratton, secretary of state; Oscar Nelson, auditor; Omer N. Custer, treasurer, and Oscar Carlstrom, attorney general, are the other Deneen winners.

On the South side the greatest interest was centered on the fight between Martin B. Madden, present representative and Defender candidate, and Attorney William L. Dawson, candidates for the Republican nomination to congress from the First district. Congressman Madden, backed by the Thompson-Crowe machine, had crushed Dawson's hopes for election on the earlier returns. The final count gave the "America First" candidate an overwhelming victory.

Thompson Machine Fails

In several places the Thompson-Crowe machine failed. Daniel M. Jackson, Second ward committeeman was defeated as a delegate to the national Republican convention. Oscar DePriest, Third ward leader and Thompson's friend, and Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, Deneenite, were the successful runners.

Disappointment was expressed by leaders of both groups as a result of Attorney James B. Cashin and Attorney Henry M. Porter, both candidates for associate judgeship of the municipal court, being lost in the shuffle. Cashin had the Thompson aggregation, while Porter was supported by Senator Deneen. Cashin polled 70,622 votes, while Porter trailed with a total of 67,870.

In the fight for nomination to the lower house of the state assembly there was a jumbled result. Some organization and some ant-iregulars were victors. Without support of either faction, Charles A. Griffin, running independently, was defeated for the assembly from the First district by George W. Blackwell. Harris B. Gaines was also chosen. Warren B. Douglas, Deneenite, candidate for reelection to the assembly, ran far ahead of his nearest opponent in the Third district. William E. King will share honors with him, having defeated George T. Kersey.

Lyons and Warfield Battle

There was nothing mild about the campaign waged in the Fourth district by candidates for seats in the house of representatives of the state. Mrs. Flora S. Cheney (white) is a certain winner, Sidney Lyons (white), present representative, nosed out Captain William J. Warfield. William H. Haynes did not cut a figure in the race.

For ward committeemen "America First" sponsors went over the top. Dan Serritella in the First ward, Daniel M. Jackson, in the Second; Oscar DePriest, in the Third; Charles Krutchkoff, in the Fourth, and Arthur Dyer in the Fifth were re-elected.

While local interest centered about the Dawson-Madden fight, attention was given to Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick's fight for a seat as congressman at large. As predicted in the last issue of The Chicago Defender, Mrs. McCormick, daughter of the late Mark Hanna, led her nearest opponent with over 10,000 votes. The present congressman at large, Henry Rathbone, was re-elected. Both were indorsed by the Defender.

Voters Terrorized

A large number of persons were terrorized during the day. Jack Edmonson of 1087 Maxwell St., was reported beaten and later kidnapped. In the Fourth ward an unknown man was clubbed by men who warned him earlier to get away from the poll. Persons who had been recruited by civic and business organizations also came in for some punishment. In objecting to the manner in which the officials were conducting the voting some watchers were thrown out and suffered from slight injuries.

What action will be taken by

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State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe against Henry Brown of 441 E. 41st St., campaign... Alex Lonnquist, a white real estate broker, and A. R. Brunler (white), president of the Liquid Carbonic company, is causing ... after election suspense. Lonnquist and Brunler are said to have secured Brown's services to draw a defamatory cartoon about Crowe.

THE SIXTH SOLON

William Warfield has been elected to the Legislature from the Fifth Senatorial District of Illinois. Warfield is of African descent and makes the sixth member of his race to be elected to serve in the law making body of the commonwealth at one time. He makes the sixth solon and he also makes history for his race. His district encompasses some of the exclusive Kenwood and Hyde Park section. During the late world war, Warfield's district was the battle field. His bravery under fire, his courage and fearlessness, won for him the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service medal. He was a hero in time of war and his fellow citizens made him a solon in time of peace.

Illinois leads the nation in colored representation in the legislature and it is hoped and trusted that the sixth solon will represent the district with courage, intelligence and fairness. We do not want him to represent the members of his race alone but the entire district without regard to race or creed. The sixth solon has won his spurs and we rejoice in his wonderful and inspiring victory.

Wins Race

Hon. Daniel M. Jackson, ward committeeman of 2nd Ward, who was renominated at the Primaries Tuesday. Committeeman Jackson's ward made a record vote for the Thompson ticket.

In Judge Race

Attorney Jas. B. Cashin, candidate for Associate Judge of the Municipal Court, who polled more than 80,000 votes in the Primary Tuesday. Although closing the nomination, Attorney Cashin won much praise for his campaign.

MAYOR NOW G. O. P. CHIEF IN COOK CO.

Primary Setback Fails To Curb Big Bill's Power As His Candidates Win

By DON PIERSON

As the clamor of the primary dies away, a careful survey, made by astute political observers, reveals the fact that in spite of the defeat suffered by the "America First" ticket in the race for state offices, Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson is still the most dominant figure in the political field

Mr. Kersey

embraced by Cook county

The defeat of Governor Len Small and Frank L. Smith, it is pointed out, is not a true index of the strength of Mayor Thompson, inasmuch as the issues touching these candidates were largely not issues touching the political situation in Cook county. On the contrary the primary resulted in the nomination of practically every office seeker who had the endorsement of the mayor

Thompson Sweeps South Side

The south side organization, headed by Bishop Archibald J. Carey, Civil Service Commissioner and a member of the Mayor's cabinet, Hon. Daniel M. Jackson, Committeeman of the Second ward and Hon. Oscar DePriest, Committeeman of the Third ward, rolled up together a three to one vote for the "America First" ticket.

The result of this showing made history in political affairs, inasmuch as it placed in the Assembly six colored legislators at one time. Attorneys George W. Blackwell and Harris B Gaines from the 1st senatorial district; Attorney Wm. E. King and Hon. George T. Kersey from the 3rd senatorial district; Captain William J. "Billy" Warfield, from the Fifth district, in addition to Senator Adelbert H. Roberts who is now serving his second term.

The most significant feature of the south side vote, perhaps, was the election of Captain Warfield, endorsed by Mayor Thompson, as representative from the exclusive Kenwood and Hyde Park district. This nomination was accomplished in face of the fact that Warfield's opponent, Sidney Lyons, was running for re-nomination upon his record of twelve years of achievement in the legislature, having served in that capacity for six consecutive terms. This accomplishment shows that Mayor Thompson's hold on the south side vote is as strong as ever

Att'y Gaines

Att'y King

Thompson's Gains

The primary gained practically double the patronage for Mayor Thompson's faction as was lost in the same hectic battle. Among the gains listed are the Sanitary District, the richest patronage office in Cook county; the Recorder's office and the coroner's office. In addition to these, the Thompson faction named eight of the twelve municipal court judges nominated at the primary and endorsed still another municipal judge thus getting nine out of a possible twelve.

Mr. Blackwell

The clerks of both the Superior and circuit courts were endorsed by the Thompson faction and much of the patronage from these two offices will fall into the lap of the mayor.

Wins Committeemen

Probably the strongest evidence of the dominance of Mayor Thompson in Cook county politics is demonstrated by the fact that the "America First" ticket swept forty-two out of the fifty ward committeemen into office at the primaries. This, coupled with the mayor's control of 355 out of 400 committeemen through his alliance with William H. Weber, member of the Board of Review, gives Mayor Thompson dominant control of the Cook County Central Committeemen, composed of the ward and county committeemen.

The strength of Thompson in this body was conclusively shown in Monday's meeting of this body, when Homer K. Galpin, staunch aide of the mayor, was re-elected as chairman after twelve years service. Only nine of the fifty ward committeemen and forty-five of the four hundred precinct committeemen voted against Mr Galpin.

Preparing for November Battle

Satisfied with the strength of Mayor Thompson as indicated on the south side by the vote given Daniel M. Jackson and Oscar DePriest for ward committeemen in the second and third wards respectively, Bishop A. J. Carey and DePriest and Jackson are preparing for the November battle. These three staunch leaders, it is believed, will share in the increased patronage accruing to the mayor and will be able to wield even larger organizations in the November election than they did in the primaries.

Bishop Carey, as cabinet member, together with DePriest and Jackson, will be on the board of strategy that maps out the plan of battle with which it is expected the Democrats will be overwhelmed in the Fall election.

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

APR 17 1928

20TH WARD VOTE CANVASS SHOWS QUEER RESULTS

Figures on Favorites Are Found Exactly Alike.

BY OSCAR HEWITT.

The official canvass of votes in the Republican primary was started yesterday by the board of election commissioners with a canvassing team in each of the first twenty wards. The 20th ward developed some queer looking results on both the Democratic and Republican tickets.

One illuminating illustration is the 9th precinct. It is represented by the returns that 484 Republican votes were cast, of which 482 were for the Small-Thompson-Crowe ticket and two for the Deneen-Emmerson-Swanson crowd. The 482 voted without an error, but the two made a number of mistakes.

Then came the Democrats and stepped on themselves. They chalked up 36 votes for each of their candidates. Each favored candidate for the municipal bench was given exactly 36 votes. The coöperation and coördination of effort between the Democrats and Republicans was an exhibition of skill and "nerve" seldom seen even in the 20th ward.

Must Work Together..

That the reader may fully understand the significance of the "funny appearing" primary returns may it be explained that it is extremely difficult —if not impossible—for Republicans to perform their feats without either the consent, assistance or neglect of the Democratic election officials and watchers. It is considered the best form for the Democrats to cover their tracks, but it appears not to have been done in this 9th precinct.

The 482 votes set down for each Republican candidate on the Thompson-Crowe-Small ticket were in one handwriting. The 36 votes for the Democratic candidates were apparently by another penman.

The only exception on the general ticket to the 482 votes was among the candidates for trustee of the sanitary district, Morris Eller, the Crowe-Thompson boss of this ward, is a candidate for the drainage board. He was credited with 482 votes. His colleagues on his own ticket, Ald. O. F. Nelson, William S. Finucane, and Edward F. Moore, were set down with 436 votes each.

1,446 for Pacelli.

Even the popular and rotund William V. Pacelli, member of the house at Springfield, was credited with 1,446 votes. Voters are permitted to cast three votes for one candidate for the general assembly; and three times 482 is 1,446.

The Republican vote was so glaringly suspicious that it was common gossip among the scores of persons in the rooms of the election officials; but the canvassing team representing the election board and the county judge, saw nothing unusual in the returns. At least no judges or clerks were summoned in to explain the unbelievable figures. Barth Collins, the recognized Democratic leader in the twentieth ward, might have been called in and asked whether there is a working agreement between him and Morris Eller, and if there is, the nature of the contract with reference to the division of the votes in the primary.

The Ninth was not the only precinct from which suspicious looking returns were presented for official approval yesterday. The canvass showed 603 votes for Frank L. Smith for U. S. senator and two for Otis F. Glenn in the Seventh precinct. Small for governor was given 603 votes and Emmerson two. State's Attorney Crowe was given 603 votes and Swanson two. Judge Gentzel was given 603 votes. In fact, every one of the general ticket was assigned 603 votes, even candidates for state committee, senatorial committee, delegates and alternates to the national convention, and county surveyor.

Assembly Vote Under Fire.

But there were queer looking returns from other areas than the Twentieth and Twenty-seventh wards. The police returns on the candidates for the legislature in the Fifth district are highly interesting. This district takes in all of the Fourth and Fifth wards, a good part of the Third and Sixth, and a part of the Eighteenth and Seventeenth wards. A total of 124,442 votes was cast for the five candidates, which indicates that 41,480 voters cast ballots for state representative. Of the 124,442 votes 50,786 were cast for colored candidates, which would represent 16,928 different voters. Two years ago in this same district 25,284 votes were cast for colored candidates, representing about 8,428 different voters.

Colored Vote Is Doubled.

It therefore appears that the votes for colored candidates more than doubled in this district in two years, although politicians acquainted with the district assert that the increase in colored population in that period has been less than 15 per cent.

Some of the precincts in the colored wards were not delivered to the election board until Wednesday evening after the election on Tuesday.

COLORED VOTE STUCK TO "BIG BILL".

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
4-21-28

Chicago Mayor's Ticket Lost Entire State Except Colored Wards

EXPECT NEW LINE-UP

Depriest And Jackson May Lose Political Power

CHICAGO, (ANP.) — Fighting with their backs to the wall when an avalanche of hostile votes seemed certain to overwhelm their friend, "Big Bill" Thompson, race voters gave him the only wards he won, complete returns from the hectic and violent primary election battle here, last Tuesday, show.

Forty race men and women were on the campaign lists of this primary which resulted in one gang murder, kidnappings, street sluggings, arrests and will probably result in a shift of political power in the group wards from the Depriest and Jackson alignment to newly made adherents of the Deneen group.

Victory Complete

Backed by the so-called reform element and the white newspapers, the Senator Charles S. Deneen forces took the Thompson-Small-Crowe machine on what is called a ride, and in every point in the State and Cook County, particularly, was their victory complete, except in wards populated by the race group.

In the movement for the election of a colored congressman to replace Martin B. Madden, white, William L. Dawson, P. W. Chavers and Chandler Owen lost a hotly contested battle. Notwithstanding the fact that Dawson had the moral support of three of the Chicago dailies, Madden came out of the fracas with 19,615 votes to Dawson's 7,910. Chavers received 309 votes and Chandler Owen, 248. The "Defender" and the "Whip" were for Madden.

Win G. O. P. Delegates

The Thompson candidates for the National Republican Convention, however won, when Dan Jackson and Oscar DePriest with Bishop A. J. Carey and Roscoe Simmons as alternates, defeated Mrs. Ida Wells-Barnett and Benjamin Clayton with C. C. Wimbush, the Deneen candidates.

Ward Committeemen

Group members were candidates for ward committeemen in the second, third, fourth and twentieth wards. On the Republican side, Dan Jackson, Thompsonite, was an easy winner over Wilaro A. Davis, Deneenite, and Jacob Tipper, a newspaper publisher, in the second ward where he poled 8,816 votes to Davis' 1,262. The Tipper vote was small. In this same ward on the Democratic side, Henry Houle, white, won over Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion, and A. L. Williams, a lawyer.

In the bitter battle waged in the third ward between Oscar DePriest and Dr. A. L. Williams, supreme president of the Royal Order of Friends, DePriest received 8,129 votes while 6,923 went Williams.

Charles Krutchoff, a Jew, defeated wealthy Llewellyn Lindsay in the fourth ward by an overwhelming majority. The fourth ward contains a large number of voters and Lindsay has been in Chicago only a few years, but has become a leading citizen.

Granady Slain

Octavious Granady, a lawyer, opposed Morris Eller, white, one of the most powerful Jewish politicians in the city, in ward 20. Granady had only lived in the twentieth ward for about a year and was not expected to poll much of a vote, despite the fact that he had preached that Negroes should choose leaders of their own where they lived in such great numbers. At the primary Eller received 7,437 votes to 157 for Granady.

Ellers' crowd shot and killed Granady on the street.

Judges

Both James B. Cashin, Thompsonite; and Henry M. Porter, Deneenite, lost their fights for judges of the municipal court. Cashing, with 186,461 votes was twentieth on the ballot and Porter, with 175,980, was twenty-third.

Harry Lewis, Thompsonite won over James Brewington and Charles B. Travin, Deneenite, for State Central Committee.

State Legislature

There were eleven candidates for the state legislature. Atty. George Blackwell and Atty. Harris B. Gaines, Thompsonites, opposed the incumbent, Charles Griffin, a Deneenite, in the First district. Blackwell and Gaines were victors, nosing out Griffin by several thousand votes.

In the third district, Willam E. King and George T. Kersey, Thompsonites, were victors over the stalwart Deneenite, Warren B. Douglass.

In the fifth district, where white seemed to have concentrated on white candidates, William Warfield, Thompsonite, was nominated along with Mrs. Flora L. Cheney, white. William Haynes, Deneenite, and W. H. Riley, an independent, were defeated.

In a West side district, the 21st, which has a growing race population, J. M. Weil, a real estate man, made a showing but failed of nomination.

Expect Changes

As the smoke of battle passes, Chicagoans are wondering what the upset will mean politically. The present political leaders, including Dan Jackson and Oscar DePriest, held their power through Thompson influence with Deneen in power, if the old rule of "to the victor go the spoils" is put into operation, those men and women who supported the Deneen group will come in for consideration.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
4-21-28

Prominently among those who will be in the reckoning are: Judge W. H. Harrison, Henry M. Porter, W. A. Davis and William Haynes. Already there seems to be a "show me" feeling of watchful waiting to see if the Deneen group stands as fairly behind the colored voter as did the Thompson forces.

Brown Arrested

Henry Brown, one time Baltimore cartoonist, was arrested last Tuesday and taken before the prosecutor for cartooning State's Attorney Crowe on innumerable unsigned circulars let loose on the South Side. Brown stated that he had made the drawings for a business men's association and had received $150.

Charles S. Daugherty, assistant state's attorney, stated that he would ask the grand jury to indict Brown.

IT WON'T LAST

Cashin, candidate for Judge, Henry Porter likewise, Dawson, candidate for Congress, and numerous other spirants have been defeated by the vote of the people of Chicago. This is by no means discouraging to us, for as surely as day follows the night the white electorate will not stump black candidates because of their color alone. We predict that such is a dangerous thing to do. It drives our votes closer together and destroys party cohesion and solidarity. Factional politics cannot long survive in black districts if the dark skinned candidates are to be cut elsewhere.

Political - 1928

Indiana.

Elections.

INDIANAPOLIS NEGRO TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20.—Dr. James R. Norrel, Tuesday announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination, for congressman from this district.

INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANA

MAR 20 1928

NEGRO IS CANDIDATE

Dr. J. R. Norrel Enters Race for Congress.

Dr. James R. Norrel, Negro, of Indianapolis, today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congressman from the Seventh District (Marion County).

Dr. Norrel was one of five candidates in the 1926 pirmary race for the senatorial nomination, polling 16,155 votes, 2,718 of which came from Marion County. Arthur Robinson won the nomination with 236,091 votes.

"I have consented to be a candidate in order to do my bit in cleaning up Updike (Congressman Ralph E. Updike) and the remnant of the Ku-Klux Klan," Dr. Norril said in a statement accompanying his announcement.

The candidate said he favored modification of the Voltsead act, an anti-lynching bill, and a "bill to enforce the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Ffteenth Amendments to the Constitution which have been violated for over half a century."

4 IN INDIANOPOLIS SEEK ELECTION

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Apr. 18.—In the Republican primary May 8, there will be four colored citizens in the fight for nominations. All have received the indorsement of various citizens and civic bodies in the community. The four candidates include Dr. C. A. Toles, a candidate for Marion County Coroner; W. E. Henderson, a candidate for state representative; and Dr. James R. Norrel, a candidate for U. S. Congressman.

Dr. Toles is a well known local practicing physician. He has served as deputy coroner in the administration of Dr. Paul Robinson, deceased. W. E. Henderson, a veteran attorney, has practiced law in the city for almost two decades, is well known and has many friends. E. Louis Moore an attorney, has practiced law in the city for several years, and has acquired some note thru handling outstanding cases in a spirit of benevolence Dr. James R. Norrel is a practicing physician who has practiced in the city for several years. He has been a candidate several times for elective offices and is active in fraternal organizations.

Political - 1928

Elections,

Iowa.

NEGRO IN RACE FOR JUDGE AT DES MOINES

—o—

S. J. Brown, Veteran Lawyer, Backed by Influential White Citizens

—o—

DES MOINES, Ia. — For the first time in years, there appears a good chance for a Negro to sit as judge in the municipal court here. S. Joe Brown, veteran and respected attorney of this city, has filed in the race for the bench and is being backed not only by Negroes, but by some of the most influential white citizens and organizations in the city. The two daily papers have been most fair in their presentation of the news of Brown's filing and in their news of his speeches and stand on various public questions. Mr. Brown has addressed a number of white organizations, both men and women and has impressed them favorably with his ability and worth. He has also been endorsed for the bench by two of the present judges, who are candidates for re-election and whose election is practically assured. They have indicated in speeches to both white and colored audiences, that they would wlcome Brown as a member of the bench.

Mr. Brown is a graduate of the University of Iowa and of its law school. He is a native of Iowa. He is a prominent Mason and has been active in church and Sunday school work for many years.

NOMINATED FOR MUNICIPAL BENCH

S. Joe Brown, Race Lawyer, Polls 5,110 Votes, Gaining Place on Ticket in Des Moines, Iowa

RANKS 7TH AMONG 15

Eight Are Nominated. Enter Race. Four to be Elected to Municipal Court Benches

Special to the St. Louis Argus.

DES MOINES, Ia., Mar. 14.—A surprise in the primary election for the municipal court judge Tuesday was the victory for S. Joe Brown, young Race attorney who placed seventh among the eight nominees chosen from a field of fifteen. Brown received 5,110 votes, placing him in the campaign for election as one of the four municipal court benches.

Brown won in four precincts and placed second in four precincts against his 14 adversaries. He captured the fifth and seventh of the fourth ward, the eighth of the third ward in the west side, and the fifth of seventh ward district where he obtained the heavy support of Race voters. His second place votes were all on the east side.

The nominees and their votes polled were J. L. Sellers, 12,272; J. E. Mershon, 10,354; H. H. Sawyer, 9,999; James E. O'Brien, 6,871; Don G. Allen, 6,515; Ralph Powers, 6,303, S. Joe Brown, 5,110, and Owen Cunningham, 4,557.

Mershon has been judge for 12 years, Sellers for 10 years and H. H. Sawyer for 5 years. Frank B. Hallagan, fourth incumbent, did not seek reelection.

TWO NEGRO JUDGE FOR DES MOINES

DES MOINES, Ia., April 5.—(A. N. P.)—S. Joe Brown, prominent Negro attorney of Des Moines, Ia., and candidate for municipal judge at the recent municipal election held Monday, failed in election; out of 15 candidates, Mr. Brown, the only colored man in the race, finished seventh in the primaries with more than 5,000 votes. In the final election he received 7,608 ballots which was the least of the eight candidates for the four vacancies. The lowest successful candidate polled 13,423.

Though defeated, it is thought significant that Mr. Brown carried practically the solid Negro vote cast, estimated at 2,000. Mr. Brown is a graduate of Iowa City Law School, has practiced law here for 27 years. He is a prominent religious worker and an active member of many fraternal and civic organizations.

BROWN LOSES IN RACE FOR BENCH

Polls Smallest Number of Votes in Election

DES MOINES, Ia., Apr., 4. — Unofficial returns from the Des Moines Municipal election held Monday show that S. Joe Brown, who was nominated for the municipal court bench, ran last among the eight candidates on the ticket for four places.

All the incumbents were well in the lead while three of the other candidates were in a close race for the remaining opening. Brown polled 7,608 votes. The next lowest number was 9,656 votes for Owen Cunningham. T. H. Sellers polled 20,507 votes; H. E. Mershon, 18,313 votes and H. H. Sawyer, 17,192.

S. JOE BROWN DEFEATED FOR JUDGE IN DES MOINES

Des Moines, Iowa, April 3.—(By A. N. P.)—S. Joe Brown, prominent Negro attorney of Des Moines, Ia., and candidate for Municipal Judge at the recent election held Monday, failed in election; out of fifteen candidates, Mr. Brown, the only colored man in the race, finished seventh in the primaries

Political-1928

Elections

Kansas.

REV. J. R. RANSOM CANDIDATE FOR STATE LEGISLATURE

Plaindealer

RANSOM HEAVY TAXPAYER

Topeka Kansas.

Candidate Also Knows Needs of the State

Feb. 17, 1928.

The Rev. J. R. Ransom, a candidate for representative from the 35th district, Shawnee county, in a letter to W. G. Brown, secretary of the South Topeka Political club, in appreciation of the consideration shown him by the club, points out that he has been identified with Kansas Republicans for 40 years, and is a taxpayer in Wyandotte Sedgwick and Shawnee counties. His annual taxes in Shawnee alone are $1,200. As treasurer of the Kansas Conference of the A. M. E. church he handles thru the year about $100,-000 thru the Topeka banks.

He never before has asked political office, but knows something of the needs of Kansas and Shawnee county and of his own people and pledges himself to stand firmly by any constructive legislative measures.

Election Sidelights

Dr. A. Porter Davis carried his campaign for coroner into the air Tuesday. He flew over Kansas City, Kas. in his airplane and dropped his campaign literature to the voters.

Forty-one polling places were in charge of Negroes in Wyandotte county and there were approximately 600 workers.

There were no battles on the Kansas side.

The Albert-Johnson-Bill Houston fight held the spotlight all day in the fourth ward on the Missouri side. Voters buried Mrs. Linnie Heidegger, erstwhile Linwood association official, under an avalanche of "noes."

The "big Negro politicians" on the Kansas side did not have either Dr. Blount or Dr. Davis on their slates. The fact that Blount won and Davis polled such a heavy vote indicates that the Negro masses believe more strongly in supporting Negro candidates that the so-called Negro political leaders. Which brings up the question, is a leader a leader who doesn't lead?

Indicating how solidly Negroes voted for their own candidates is the vote in the 19th precinct of the third ward, which was located at 509 Richmond in the heart of the black belt. Blount received 228 votes, Little 8 and Grimes, 5.

Sample ballots distributed in Kansas had the words, "colored, don't vote for" after A. Porter Davis' name.

In the north end of the second ward, on the Missouri side, Dr. T. C. Unthank, veteran campaigner, is authority for the statement that in the north end of the second ward, on the Missouri side, which is the white half of his ward, "the election commissioners, the police and 'Cas' Welch took the organization for a ride."

At the 13th and Quindaro, Ohio and Orville, 18th and Quindaro polling places, on the sample ballots, "Negro, don't vote" was written besides Dr. Davis's name. In other polling places women pickets called attention to Dr. Davis's color.

Every colored precinct, save one, precinct one in the fourth ward, West Bottoms, voted solidly for their race candidates.

The undertaking interests were solidly behind the white candidates for coroner.

Dr. Davis issued the following statement:

"Though many people feel there has been a loss I think we have won a victory. The campaign for coroner plainly indicates that Negroes can stand together in politics."

KANSAS DOES IT

—o—

The voters of Kansas City, Kansas are to be congratulated upon nominating Dr. W. M. Blount for representative in the state legislature. As this goes to press, it appears that Dr. Blount has a safe enough lead not to be beaten by late reports. In Kansas City, Missouri the nomination of L. A. Knox from the fourth legislative district still is in doubt. Mr. Knox had three white opponents, one of them a woman.

Elections.

COLORED CITIZENS ENDORSE HON. R. W. HUNTER

Resolution Adopted at Meeting of Colored Citizens July 2, 1928

WHEREAS, plans are being made for the campaign this year, and whereas determined efforts will be made to place the Commonwealth of Kentucky definitely in the Republican column,

And, whereas, we as voters expect to take an active part in the campaign and use our best endeavors to elect our Congressman and to carry the state for the National ticket.

And whereas, we need a campaign chairman that will be courteous and agreeable to all concerned and who will give due consideration to all workers regardless to race. And one woth proven ability to organize and one in whom the people as a whole

Wherefore, be it resolved that we urge the appointment of Mr R. W. Hunter, the present chairman of the State Central Committee, believing that Mr. Hunter meets all requirements that are necessary to bring success to the party in this campaign.

7-14-28

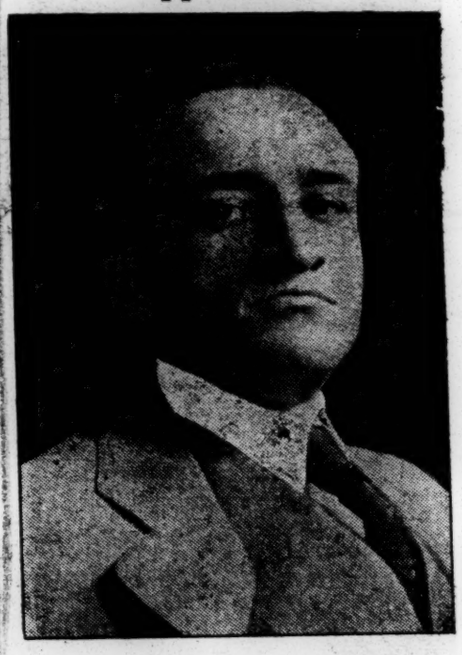
Resolved, that we use fair means to have the said Mr. Hunter appointed to take charge of the whole state inthis campaign. Louisville, Ky,

Resolved, further we pledge our support to the National Ticket and to our Congressmen who have been so very faithful in the discharge of every duty and that we pledge ourselves to get behind Mr. Hunter, if apcinted and stand with him in his efforts to carry the state for the G. O. P.

It is hereby declared that a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the secretary ofthe Republican State Central Committee and that same be read to the members of the State Central Committee when that body next meets.

LOVETT GETS 20,000 VOTES IN B. OF E. RACE

Not Bad Showing In Face of Malicious and Unfair Opposition



MR. WILSON LOVETT
President First Sandard Bank

Mr. Wilson Lovett, candidate for the Board of Education, received 20,135 votes, according to the official tabulation announced Friday morning. 11-17-28

This is an excellent showing in the face of the malicious and unfair opposition he had to overcome.

It is a known fact the Republican organization was against him and Republican workers in the polls are known to have refused school ballots to voters or urged them to vote for the white candidates. Colored workers at the polls frankly admitted to leaders in the Lovett movement that they had "instructions from headquarters to take no part in the school race." Well known Republican women who had promised to work for Mr. Lovett failed to show at the posts to which they had been assigned.

False rumors and innuendos were used against Mr. Lovett and had their effect on the ignorant, the thoughtless and the envious.

In spite of all this, Mr. Iovett receives 20,000 votes. Surely lovers of theirs Race ought not be discouraged Try again. Try for some other position. That 20,000 says the Negro is waking up. Colored Louisville will out over something big yet.

The last Colored candiate for the B. of E. received 10,000 votes. Mr. Lovett gets 20,000. That's progress. Keep a stiff upper lip and **fight, fight, fight.**

Perhaps that 20,000 votes will let the Board of Education know that thinking Negroes are dissatisfied with the conduct and **management** of Colored schools, with the morale and inefficiency of the Colored teaching force. Perhaps it will—white folks learn mighty slowly where the Negro is concerned.

Many white citizens have called or visited the News office to tell what they saw at the polls of unfairness to Mr. Lovett. A white citizen had a letter in Sunday's Courier-Journal in which it was asserted, by interrogation, that Mr. Lovett won and was counted out. In reply to that letter the Courier-Journal said this:

"The Courier-Journal knows of no evidence that Wilson was counted out and would not make such a charge. But it does know there is ample evidence that the white Republicans did not wish him to win. Republican election officers at the polls, in handing the School Board ballots to white voters, took pains to tell them that Lovett was a colored man. And in an election which was carried by the Louisville Republicans by more than 32,000 majority Lovett was the only Republican candidate who was defeated. It is evident that the white Republicans refused to vote for him.

Workers For The Popular Banker Put Him Over In Final Drive

Many White People Promise To Support Him

MR. WILSON LOVETT, President First Standard Bank, Chosen By Newspaper Vote To Run For Board of Education.

Along about January, a number of citizens called on The News and said they felt as if the Negroes of Louisville and their children

LOVETT LOSES

Local Banker Defeated For Board of Education

As The News goes to press Friday morning it appears Mr. Wilson Lovett was beaten in his race for the oBard of Education.

Mr. Lovett had a great deal of malicious opposition. In the first place ,election officers in white precincts are alleged to have told white voters: "Lovett is a Negro—do your duty." Members of his own race fought him because he is "stuck up"—whatever that is. Others said "he has no children and anbody on the Board of Education ought have children." Al Smith was fought because he belonged to the Catholic Church—Lovett was fought because he belong to no church. And so on.

Nobody knows—at least the majority of Colored do not—whether Mr. Camp belongs to church, whether he has children or not. And most assuredly he is "stuck up" as far as they are concerned.

The race was not in gain. The members of the Board at least know Colored citizens are not satisfied with conditions in Colored schools. If they will heed that protest Mr. Lovett's effort was well worthwhile.

The News goes to press Friday noon. At that time the vote stood:

Wilson Lovett	8709
E. C. Malone	3056
John H. Frank	4501
Herley Pope	2561
Len Haley	2525

Many white citizens have said if Mr. Lovett was chosen they would vote for him, as they considered him eminently fitted for a place on the Board of Education. The position carries no salary and is supposed to be purely a civic duty. If Colored voters can be persuaded to vote for Mr. Lovett alone he has an excellent chance of being elected. It is worth the effort of everyone who knows Mr. Lovett, his race pride and interest in his race must know that the interests of the Colored people of Louisville, as far as school matter are concerned, will be well served. And Mr. Lovett is broad enough to be fair and square in matters relating to white schools

were not getting a fair deal from the Board of Education in the matter of buildings, personnel of teachers, living up to bond issue promises etc. etc. We agreed and asked, "What About It?"

They said they wanted to rectify these conditions. "How?" asked we.

They said the best way that could be done would be to put a Colored man on the Board of Education.

"Oh!" said we.

"It can be done," said they.

"How?" said we.

These citizens then proposed that The News undertake to have a man chosen by popular vote on the ground that if they named him or "brought him out," other folks would say it was the of o clique etc. etc.

After much discussion and study, The News agreed to open its columns to this movement, allowing as many citizens as desired to enter themselves or to enter their friends.

A number of persons were entered by friends who thought they would look after the interests of Negro children and Negro teachers and schools. The News had no preference. It was pledged to support the winner, whoever he or she might be.

The News was sold, and still is, on the idea of a Negro for Board of Education. From the first that veteran citizen and lover of his race, E. C. Malone, was put way out front. Votes piled in for him, and it did not seem it was worthwhile for anybody else to enter.

Later, men and women who favored others got busy, with the result that Mr. John H. Frank. Jr., young [illegible] y hundreds of [illegible] ell known people took it in their heads Mr. Wilson Lovett, president of the First Standard Bank and engaged in other businesses and Race movements such as the N.A.A.C.P. would be the ideal man. To thir credit it must be said that they worked like Cascarets—while others slept. Mr. Lovett's name was presented late in the race.

Then there were others—Herley Pope, the well known druggust, Len Haley, well known and well liked by all classes, Albert Johnson of the L. and N., and others space will not allow to mention.

Political-1928

Louisiana.

Elections.

SENDS MIXED DELEGATION

Eight White Persons and Four Colored Represent Louisiana at Republican Convention

Of the twelve delegates to the republican convention from Louisiana, eight are white and four are colored. The delegation is headed by M. E. Kuntz, national committeeman from Louisiana.

The four colored delegates are the Rev. James A. Bingaman, O. C. Wilson, Andrew Turner and R. S. Swan, all of New Orleans.

The republicans organized in Louisiana in February and nominated their delegates, who were among the first to be pledged to Herbert Hoover.

None of the delegates to the convention next week have any connection with the "lily whites", a group of southerners organized some forty yrs. ago, who attempted to get seats in the convention on a platform opposed to the colored race, they said.

Delegate Bingaman, Turner and Swann are staying at the George Newland home, 352 Mabel avenue, and Wilson is at the home of the Rev. Geo. McNeal, 1816 North Third street, during the convention.

Political - 1928

Elections

JACKSON WINS BY A MAJORITY OF 88 TO 59

Jackson - Marchant Ticket Sweeps Baltimore And The State of Maryland

INSTRUCT DELEGATES FOR HERBERT HOOVER

Senator Jackson Assured Of Re-Election As National Committeeman

The Jackson - Marchant - Broening ticket won in the spirited fight for delegates Monday by a substantial majority, 88 delegates being elected by the wing of the party to 59 by the Weller-Tait wing.

This assures former Senator Jackson's re-election as National Committeeman.

The Jackson - Marchant ticket swept the city electing 36 delegates out of 42.

The delegation will be instructed to vote for Herbert Hoover for president.

In the 2nd Congressional District Linwood L. Clark won over Pitcher and in the Fourth Brandau won by an overwhelming majority over Fox.

Almost complete returns follow:

Returns Almost Complete

President (Republican), Herbert Hoover, 22,738; uninstructed delegation, 5,016.

Second Congressional District, Clark, 3,254; Pitcher, 2,883.

Fourth Congressional District, John P. Brandau, 3,631; J. Frank Fox, 816.

Former Gov. Phillips Lee Goldsborough was unopposed for U. S. Senator and Col. John Phillip Hill unopposed for Congress from the Third District.

JACKSON GROUP WINS IN G. O. P. PRIMARIES

Carrying five of the six districts, the Jackson-Marchant faction won a complete victory over the Weller forces in the state-wide primary, Monday.

The victory, which will give them control of the state convention, which will meet late this month or the first of June, ended one of the bitterest internal fights the party has witnessed in this state for some time and settles for the next four years, at least, the question of leadership between State National Commiteeman W. P. Jackson and O. E. Weller.

FOURTH DISTRICT

In the fourth district, where the race vote was a deciding factor, the Broening-Marchant-Jackson ticket won out with ease. Vote for delegates to the state convention was as follows: Marchant-Jackson ticket: Daniel Richardson, 1,906; C. Marcellus Dorsay, 1,933; Marse S. Calloway, 1,922; Caleb Anderson, 1,965, and John R. Cole, 1.806.

Weller Ticket: George W. Brown 1,116; Isaiah Dixon, 914, and Mrs. Maude P. Bell, 1,035.

SUN

BALTIMORE, MD.

APR 26 1928

NEGRO INDORSED BY ARCHBISHOP FOR SCHOOL POST

Mayor Is Given Prelate's Letter Favoring Rhetta For Board.

COLORED DELEGATION CALLS ON BROENING

Executive Advised Against Step By Marchant, Is Contention.

Maryland.

A letter from Archbishop Michael J. Curley indorsing appointment of Dr. B. M. Rhetta, a Negro, to one of the municipal boards was submitted to Mayor William F. Broening today by a large delegation of Negroes who urged the naming of Dr. Rhetta for one of the vacancies on the School Board.

The group of Negroes, representing a number of colored organizations and including doctors, lawyers and ministers, asked that the Negroes of the city be represented in school affairs through appointment of Dr. Rhetta to the board. The Mayor, as he has on similar occasions, told his visitors that the request would be given careful consideration.

Marchant Opposes, Word.

While it had been anticipated that the Mayor would decide against naming Dr. Rhetta to the School Board, the widespread demand from Negroes that he be named and the submission of indorsements of Dr. Rhetta from a number of persons of prominence in the life of the city, is thought to have made it difficult for the Mayor to avoid putting him on the board.

It is understood that the Mayor is being advised against this step by Roland R. Marchant, Republican city boss, who is said to believe it unwise politically.

Archbishop's Letter.

Archbishop Curley's letter is as follows:

To All Concerned:

I am persuaded that Dr. B. M. Rhetta, of Baltimore city, is fully qualified to fill any position that he may seek at the hands of the Baltimore city authorities. Those who know him most intimately are loud in their praises of his thorough integrity and splendid qualifications. He is sane and conservative in his views and is interested in a constructive way in the welfare of his people.

I recommend him to the kind consideration of those with whom he may come in contact in connection with his seeking a place on one of the public boards of this city. MICHAEL J. CURLEY,

Archbishop of Baltimore.

The place which the Negroes are seeking for Dr. Rhetta is that of one of the three members of the School Board whose terms expired March 1. They are Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, Warren S. Seipp and Theodore E. Straus. The Mayor has been urged in letters and by delegations representing hundreds of individuals and more than fifty-two civic organizations to continue the three members on the board. He has indicated that he would accede to this demand to the extent of reappointing Dr. Goodnow and one of the other two.

May Defer Appointment.

It is believed, however, that the Mayor will defer the appointment until after the May primary, at which the factional contest between the Tait-Weller wing of the Republican party and the Broening-Marchant group for control of the Republican State Convention will be settled.

Carl Murphy, Negro editor and spokesman for today's delegation, told the Mayor that Negroes should have representation on the board. Murphy pointed out that the interests represented by the delegation indicated that the demand for the naming of Dr. Rhetta was unanimous on the part of the Negroes of the city.

According to Murphy, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, State Senator Harry O. Levin and the Rev. Peter Ainslie also have indorsed Dr. Rhetta. A number of women were in the delegation.

BERRY-HAWKINS DELEGATES TO KANSAS CITY

State Convention Elects Two Colored Men To National Republican Meet

MRS. CARDOZA IS CHOSEN ALTERNATE

Marchant Insists That Colored Men Be Represented On Delegation

John L. Berry, Fourth District, Jeremiah Hawkins, Fifth District, Prince George ounty, were elected delegates during the Republican State Convention Friday at the Maryland Theatre to represent Maryland June 12 in Kansas City at the National Republican Convention.

Mrs. Helen B. Cardoza, Prince George County, was elected alternate from the fifth district. It is first time tha at colored woman has been selected as alternative from the state.

Marse S. Calloway, Fourth District, was elected alternate from his District. There were nineteen delegates and nineteen alternates elected at the Convention. The complete list of delegates follow:

At Large

Delegates—

Mayor Broening.

John L. Robertson, Baltimore City.

Representative Zihlman.

Roland R. Marchant

Mrs. Clara C. Holmes, Montgomery county.

Galen L. Tait, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

Thomas B. R. Mudd, Charles county.

First District

Delegates—

Joshua W. Clayton, Cecil county.

Thomas P. Wharton, Worcester county.

Second District

Delegates—

Walter R. Rudy, Carroll county.

C. Wilbur Miller, Baltimore county.

Third District

(Entirely in Baltimore City)

Delegates—

Adolph P. Schuch, Seventh ward.

George C. Willey, First ward.

Fourth District

(Entirely in Baltimore City.)

Delegates—

Williams G. Albrecht, Twentieth ward.

John L. Berry, Seventeenth ward.

Alternates—

Charles W. Pohlman, Ninth ward.

Marse S. Calloway, Fourteenth ward.

Fifth District

Delegates—

R. Frank Smith, Twenty-first ward, Baltimore city.

Jeremiah Hawkins, Prince George's county.

Alternates—

Alexander W. Anderson, Anne Arundel county.

Mrs. Helen B. Cardoza, Prince George's county.

Sixth District

Delegates—

Paul Sleeman, Montgomery county.

David A. Robb, Allegany county.

The convention was opened by Galen L. Tait, chairman of the State Central Committtee. Mr. Tait introduced Congressman Frederick Zihl-

man who had been chosen permanent chairman of the convention.

At the coferece at the Renert Hotel Thursday it is reported that a colored conferee declared that the colored people were not clamoring for delegates and advocated two white delegates from the Fourth District. Republican leader Roland R. Marchant insisted that a colored delegate be elected. He was vigorously supported by Walter S. Emerson, City Councilman, and Joseph P. Evans. Mr. Evans nominated Mr. Berry in the caucus.

..he Presidential electors chosen by the convention are: Lawrence B. Towers, Caroline county, and William T. Allen, Baltimore county, at large; Charles C. Butler, Talbott county, First district; William B. Wade, Baltimore city, second district; Sigmund Stephan, Baltimore city, Third district; Milton W. Gatch, Baltimore city, Fourth district; Thomas B. Littiepage, Prince George's county, Fifth district, and Robert G. Foltz, Washington county, Sixth district.

ormer Senator, William P. Jackson, against who a bitter fight was made in the primary was declared the unanimous choice of the party for reelection as National Committeeman and the delegates were instructed to vote for him as such.

Secretary Herbert Hoover was unanimously declared the Presidential choice of the Republicans of Maryland and the delegates nsitructed to cast Maryland's vote for him, at the convention at Kansas City.

Former Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough was unanimously declared the party's choice for United States Senator. Governor Goldsborough during his eloquent acceptance speech was interrupted repeatedly by round after found of applause and received an ovation when he appeared on the platform.

The convention was one of the most enthusiastic and harmonious held for years. Mayor Broening is leader of the delegation. Chairman Tait, former leader of the Weller faction, is one of the "Big Seven" as well as Mr. Roland R. Marchant, Republican leader.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

MAY 6 1928

FIGHT FOR RHETTA IS REPORTED LOST

Negroes Hold Little Hope For His Appointment To School Board.

ACTION IS DUE MAY 14

Mayor Expected To Follow Leaders And Rename Goodnow, Seipp And Straus.

Negroes who have been backing Dr. B. M. Rhetta for one of the three vacancies on the School Board apparently have abandoned hope of his appointment by Mayor Broening.

It was indicated at the City Hall yesterday the Negroes realize they have lost their fight and expect the Mayor to reappoint Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, Warren S. Seipp and Theodore E. Straus. Their nominations may be sent to the City Council May 14. The Council will not be in session tomorrow because of the primary election.

Renaming Urged Generally.

Republican leaders generally, as well as business and professional men of both major parties and independents, have urged the Mayor to retain Dr. Goodnow, Mr. Seipp and Mr. Straus because of their services to the school system.

The Mayor has been told it would be a mistake to disturb the board at this time, and his attention has been drawn to the fact he appointed Dr. Goodnow, Mr. Seipp and Mr. Straus in his first administration. He has indicated on several occasions he intends to reappoint them.

To Be Held In Reserve.

It is said Dr. Rhetta will be held in reserve by his friends for one of the next vacancies to occur on March 1, 1929.

"We made the best fight we knew how," one of Dr. Rhetta's friends said, "feeling that the Negro population of the city and the large number of Negro children attending public schools justified representation on the School Board, but the Mayor is not going to appoint him, certainly not at this time.

"The Mayor has been told it would be a political mistake to place a Negro on the School Board, but there are a great many people, white and black, who do not share this view."

City Councilman's 64

Warner T. McGuinn, city councilman for the second term, attorney and general counsel for the "AFRO" will celebrate his 64th birthday Thursday, November 22nd.

M. McGuinn was born in Goochland County, Virginia, and attended the public schools of Richmond and Baltimore, Lincoln University, Howard University and Yale. He won first prize for oratory at Yale and has been a republican leader in the city for over a quarter of a century.

He married Miss Anna L. Wallace of Richmond, in 1892 and there is one child, Mrs. Alma McGuinn Harlee, now in Philadelphia.

Political-1928

Maryland

Elections.

WALLIS LANSEY NAMED ON CITY CHARITY BOARD

Local Business Man's Appointment Due To Public Spirit, Friends Say

NO. ASST. ATTORNEY APPOINTMENT YET

Leaders Expect Man To Be Named In City Office Early In Year

T. Wallis Lansey, manager Druid Laundry and prominent in local welfare work, was named to the Board of Supervisors of City Charities by Mayor Broening Monday and immediately confirmed by the City Council.

Pro-American

Mr. Lansey was sworn in Tuesday morning and is the first appointee to be named to this board which handles all matters of charity to which the city appropriates money.

As a member of this board Mr. Lansev will have an opportunity to influence the city's future attitude to Cheltenham and appropriations made to that institution.

Not Political

Friends who sought the appointment of Mr. Lansey say that there is no political significance attached and that he was named because of his wide interest and experience in welfare work in the city. In fact, knowledge that he was being considered for this post came as a surprise. He is a republican by affiliation, but has not been active in politics.

The appointee is a native Baltimorean and a product of the public schools. He is married, has five children and is a member of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church. He is also president of the Ideal Building and Loan Association.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

APR 2 1928

NEGROES WOULI PUT RHETTA OI SCHOOL BOARI

Groups Visit Mayor Seek ing Job For One Of Race.

REPORTED MARCHANT IS OPPOSED TO MOV

Broening Has Delaye Many Weeks—Council To Meet.

Another appeal for the naming a Negro as a member of the Scho Board has been made to Mayor Wi liam F. Broening, it was learned t day. Small groups of Negroes sa him frequently last week about th matter and today several Negroes wer in his outer office waiting to see hi about it again. Warner T. McGuin and Walter S. Emerson, Negro Coun cilmen, had proposed to the Mayo that he name Dr. B. M. Rhetta, Negro physician, for one of the va cancies.

Delayed Many Weeks.

The Mayor had delayed for many weeks submission of names for the three vacancies on the School Board and for other places on the greenbag list that he could fill. It was reported that the opposition of Roland R. Marchant, Republican city boss, to the naming of a Negro for the School Board is one of the factors holding up all the appointments.

The Mayor had named a Negro for the Jail Board and another for the Board of Supervisors of City Charities. The addition of a Negro to the Jail Board is said to have been resented by other members and for this reason meetings of that body have been sparsely attended, whereas formerly a quorum was present at every meeting.

Some Negroes Opposed.

While most of the Negro leaders are advocating placing one of their race on the School Board, others are said to be opposed to it. According to the Negroes appealing to the Mayor to make the appointment, he owes it to the party to fill the vacancies with Republicans.

Mrs. John Wesley Brown is said to be the only Republican now on the board. All the others are Democrats, except Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, who is a declined voter. Those whose terms have expired are Dr. Goodnow, Warren S. Seipp and Theodore E. Straus.

WILLIAMS IS SLATED FOR MAYOR'S POST

At the annual election held at Highland Beach, Maryland, Thomas Williams, Dr. William A. Wells, Mrs. Fannie Douglass, Haley Douglass, and L. Roscoe Evans, were elected as town commissioners for the year 1928-1929.

Commissioners

Baltimore

With ten candidates in the field and but five offices available, competition was unusually close and a spirited campaign was waged by the several office seekers and their adherents. High-pressure electioneering methods, rivalling those of the major political parties, were brought into play by some of the aspirants, resulting in a turn-out at the pools of practically 100 per cent of the registered voters.

If the custom, established during the past several years of selecting as mayor the person who receives the largest number of votes in the commissionership election is followed this year, Thomas Williams is slated to be the next mayor of Highland Beach.

Elections.

Runs For State Senate In Michigan

DETROIT, Mich. — Charles R. Perkins, famous all southern football star and graduate of Morehouse College and Detroit College of Law, is a candidate for the State Senate from the 3rd Senatorial District.

DETROIT, MICH.

Times

SEP 5 1928

Two Negroes Top Bahorski for Senate

Joe Bahorski was on the way down the skids to defeat today at the hands of James M. Gregory, Negro opponent, on the face of about one-half the returns from the Third Senatorial District.

Bahorski was lagging with 349 votes to 1,028 for Gregory with 292 precincts reporting.

Bahorski's only bid for fame while in the state Senate was to father the fake anti-gambling bill, later found defective in vital spots by the Supreme Court.

Charles R. Perkins, another Negro, polled 528 votes. Bahorski was a poor third, with the other candidates apparently eliminated.

In the Fourth District, State Senator Arthur E. Wood continued to hold a lead over S. Homer Ferguson, candidate preferred by most of the "slate makers," endorsed by the bar and prominent business men. It was still any man's race as the end of the ballot counting approached, however.

One of the big surprises of the senatorial contests was the lead maintained through hours by Assistant Prosecutor John D. Watts over State Senator George M. Condon, veteran of many a campaign and dean of the upper legislative body in Michigan.

In the First District, Fred W. Harding gradually drew away from his nearest rival, Matthew H. Callahan. With 269 precincts heard from, Harding had 1,550 votes, Callahan, 1,083, and the others were definitely out.

Cass Jankowski quickly obtained and held a substantial lead in the second district, defying the efforts of Rep. Archie M. Reid to approach him.

Political – 1928
Elections.

Missouri.

McLemore Has Even Chance to Win Congress Seat from St. Louis District

Indications in the political situation in St. Louis so far, with the election less than two weeks away, is that both Negroes and white people in the Twelfth congressional district are going to vote for Joseph L. McLemore, democratic candidate for congress.

Mr. McLemore was in Kansas City Tuesday and spoke Tuesday night at a rally in the Eblon theatre, in support of the entire Democratic ticket

Has Middle Class Negroes

McLemore stated that the enthusiasm and pledges of support from the middle class Negroes in St. Louis has been overwhelming. Meetings are packed with voters. He has a good sprinkling of support among other classes of Negro citizens, with coolness only among some parts of the "silk stocking" class. The candidate said here that only one Negro of any prominence had actually come out against him and that was a committeewoman from the "high hat" district.

White Press For Him.

He is receiving support and publicity in his campaign from the large dailies of the city. Reporters from these papers attended his meetings and the papers are genorous with their space.

Newspaper writers have called McLemore the strongest party campaigner the Democrats have had in St. Louis for a decade. McLemore has not made a strictly Negro campaign, but has urged the support of the entire Democratic ticket and Democratic policies.

It is this method which has won for him the highest commendation from the party and the closest cooperation from influential white sources.

Will Get Foreign Vote

It has been stated that McLemore is certain to get the Greek, Polish Hungarian and Italian vote. Numerous Jewis horganizations have also endorsed him and have promised their support. One Italian club sent to headquarters for 600 McLemore buttons for its members.

There is an interesting story about those which shows how deeply Negroes are interested in the race. A colored man approached McLemore one day and asked about some buttons. McLemore replied that he had none because they cost so much and so much per five thousand. The man said:

"Get five thousand and send the bill to me."

Without Funds

McLemore stated there were fifty paid workers for Dyer in his district, but that there is not a single paid worker for him.

"I haven't the money," he said. "I tell people who come to me to arrange meetings that I have no money but that if they will arrange the meeting I will speak. They have been magnificent. Colored people have gotten up meetings, paying the printing bills, hiring halls and caring for other expenses.

The campaign against him, McLemore said, is largely a whispering one maintained by the paid workers of Representative Dyer. Mr. Dyer himself has said little, he said.

Elections.

DEMOCRATS OF SAINT LOUIS NAME NEGRO FOR CONGRESS

Young Lawyer Will Oppose Veteran Dyer in Nov. Election

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 16.—With Joseph L. McLemore—said to be the first Negro nominated for Congress by Democrats anywhere—opposed by L. C. Dyer, veteran Republican Representative, an interesting political fight impends in St. Louis.

McLemore, a lawyer in the Negro district with offices in a modern Negro office building occupied mainly by lawyers and physicians, is running for office for the first time. He is thirty-two. Dyer, o nthe other hand, is running for his ninth term in Congress. In the past the Negro Republican vote has been a big factor in his success.

McLemore says 65 per cent. of the vote in his district is Negro and counts on swinging three-fourths of it in the November election. Dyer insists only one-third of the population is Negro and is confident they will stay Republicans.

"Most of the Democratic vote is white," said McLemore. "In the past the Negroes have been voting the Repupblican ticket, but this year Governor Smith is going to be a big drawing power among the Negroes and many of those who formerly supported the Republican ticket will vote the Democratic ticket straight—from Smith on down.

"The trouble is the Negro has been too strong a Republican. As a result, the Repupblicans count the Negro vote ahead of time and they don't do anything for him. In New York City the Negroes vote the Democratic ticket, and consequently the Negro gets recognition there with an occasional office.

McLemore was born in Louisiana, near St. Charles.

"I was twelve years old before I got any formal schooling," he said today. "My mother was a cook for white families. My father died when I was seven years old.

"While I was trying to raisemoney to help Negro schools in Louisiana, a white man slapped me and told me I'd be lynched before I was fifteen. With the consent of my mother, I left home and went to Galveston, Texas, and worked for a barber there. His wife inspired me to seek education.

"I managed to get into Fisk University. Then I heard about summer high school in St. Louis and without funds I came here. I got a job and lived at the Y. M. C. A., then I volunteered and went to war.

"When I returned I was admitted to Howard, studied law and completed my law studies at New York University. Meantime, my mother died and I took charge of the education of my younger sister.

"When I started practicing law here six years ago, I was too busy getting a foothold to think of politics. This is the first time I've been in it actively."

Missouri.

Race Man Picked For Solon Post

Rep. Dyer, Federal Anti-Lynch Law Proponent, To Have Black Opponent For Congress

St. Louis, Mo.—For the first time in the history of the Democratic party, a Negro has been nominated for congress by this partisan organization. This occurred here as a result of the statewide primaries of August 7, when Attorney Joseph L. McLemore, seeking the nomination from the 12th District, said to be overwhelmingly colored, was named by fellow-Democrats to oppose Congressman L. C. Dyer, Republican, and author of the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

Attorney McLemore, a graduate of the Howard University Law School and the New York University Law School, has practiced law here for 5 years and is prominent in the professional and social life of the city. He is a member of the Harlan Bar Association and of the National Negro Bar Association.

Entering politics soon after he began the practice of law here, Attorney McLemore sided with the Democrats and was soon admitted to their party councils. In his race for the nomination he defeated E. G. Hancock, white, former St. Louis police sergeant.

This nomination is seen by Republicans as an effort to defeat Congressman Dyer, who is offering for his ninth term, by an appeal for race representation. Because of Congressman Dyer's record of friendliness to the race, this contest is being watched with much interest by the whole country.

Political-1928
Elections.

Missouri.

L. A. Knox Apparently Has Won Legislature Seat

Kansas City Call
11-9-28
Kansas City
Mo

McLEMORE FOR CONGRESS

Much has been said about Jos. L. McLemore's race for Congress, and of course, some argue for him and some against him As to his right to seek public office, that must be conceded him He has a perfect right to seek office. The mere fact that he seeks the office under the Democratic banner should be no excuse for not supporting him. If he is elected, it would be better to have a member of the colored race in the United States Congress on the Democratic side of the house than to have no race man or woman there at all. No one, not even the most pessimistic can successfully deny that fact. His very presence in the halls of Congress instantly commands respect for Eleven million colored people in the United States as never before. Not that other race men have not graced that august body, but because none have been there in a quarter of a century. Since which time, many, many have been the changes in laws, customs and habits of the people of the United States.

Of course, he might not be able to do all some might expect of him, but the benefit which would come to the entire race to which he belongs, would be inestimable.

As to Mr. L. C. Dyer, the Republican candidate who seeks to succeed himself as Congerssman, we have only the highest regard; as to his honesty, faithfulness and sincerity. We have no part with those who may accuse him of insincerity in his service to all the people in his district. Personally, we have never known him to refuse to respond to any call made by not only the colored people of this district but the colored people in any part of these United States. We are proud of his record. As between him and any member of his race, it is L. C. Dyer with us. But in the present contest, where a member of the colored race is seeking the same office he seeks, we give our support to the man of our race, believing as we do, that a colored man in Congress would mean more to all the people of the United States in times like these, than any other man of any other race because we are the people who are the farthest down .

JUDGE CAULFIELD ELECTED

We are pleased to learn that Judge Henry S. Caulfield, the Republican nominee for Governor of the State, has been elected by the popular vote of the people.

If we did not believe him to be a strong, fair-minded, high-class man, even though a Republican, we would almost feel like giving up in despair, so far as the out-look for a square deal for the colored people of the state is concerned. This feeling of course, is forced upon us because the governor-elect, is to follow the administration of Sam A. Baker, Missouri's "littliest" govevrnor. A man whose acts have almost killed the spirit of the youths of this race who are trying to acquire a higher education. His board of police commissioners in the City of St. Louis, has not only failed to give any recognition to the Negroes of the city, but has heaped insults upon the wounded spirit of our people.

Be it remembered, that to wrong any class of citizens, hurts the state--that is all the citizens of the state. To refuse the Negro youth of Missouri an education, lowers the educational standard of the state. To refuse to advance the Negroes in the police department, when they justly deserve and merit it, is an arbitrary act based upon race prejudice and those who do such things are too little to hold public office. Therefore, Judge Caulfield will have a job when he is inaugurated as Governor of the State. It will be up to him to give an administration which will change things. To that end, the resignation of the Police Board, and the Board of Curators Lincoln University will be in order.

McLemore

ST. LOUIS MAN SHOWS UP WELL AGAINST VETERAN DYER

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8—Joseph L McLemore, son-in-law of Prof. Frank Williams, at one time principal of Central High School, in Louisville Ky., made a great race for Congress November 6th. Mr. McLemore hold the distinction of being the only colored man ever nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket.

He ran against the veteran, L. C Dyer, author of the Dyer Anti Lynching Bill, which was never passed. Mr. Dyer has served nine times and has been elected time after time because of that bill.

In his last race he received a majority of 11,727 votes against his white opponent.

This time his majority against McLemore was out to 6966.

Mr. Dyer received 24,086 votes and Mr. McLemore received 17,720 votes. That is not a bad showing for a Colored Democrat in a Republican landslide.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

SEP 5 1928

A NEGRO VS. A NEGRO CHAMPION:

Politics really does make strange bedfellows. Here is L. C. Dyer, author of the Federal Anti-Lynching Bill, running for re-election in the Twelfth Missouri District, and the wily Democrats plan to nominate a negro against him, nay, even a personal beneficiary of Dyer's influence in Washington, Joseph L. McLemore, who got a job as an elevator man from the House sergeant-at-arms, because Dyer backed him. Practically every faction of negroes in the United States supports the Dyer Bill and admires the steadfastness of Dyer against Republican opposition. The district is in St. Louis. To divide the negro vote is the Democratic strategy. Incidentally the Democrats are sending negro speakers all over the State.

There is more straightforwardness, we think, in the Chicago Republican agreement that the successor of Martin B. Madden shall be a colored man. In the old Madden Chicago district about two-thirds of the voters are negroes. Almost certainly the Republicans will hold this district, and the colored man will be elected.

So the next House will have at least one, and possibly two, Afro-Americans, certainly not an equal race representation considering the number of negroes in the United States, but better than none at all. And it is thirty years since George H. White of North Carolina went out and never a negro Representative in all those three decades. It is a marked weakness of our two-party system that race or class blocs may number millions and yet be practically without voice in the making of our laws.

Knox, Moore and Allen Win Seats in Assembly; Blount Victor in Kansas

Whether or not L. Amasa Knox prominent Kansas City attorney, and republican candidate for the state legislature from the fourth district has been elected or defeated is not yet known although the figures given out by the election commissioners late yesterday evening indicated that Knox was leading by a comfortable margin over Albert Morris, democratic opponent.

Mr. Knox's race for a seat in the state legislature has created a widespread interest among both races which has been greatly increased by the various reports which have been circulated at different times since the close of the polls Tuesday evening. One report was that Knox had been elected, and close on its heel came another stating that Morris, his white rival, had piled up enough votes to give him the victory. The daily newspapers gave figures yesterday which indicated that Knox was really defeated, but a Call reporter who was stationed at the election commissioners headquarters where the counting of votes has been going ahead feverishly received figures from precincts which had not been reported which indicated that Knox would be returned victor.

The fourth ward, which is heavily a Negro district gave Knox 5,247 votes to his opponents 4,031. Complete returns on the second ward, the other mostly Negro district, have not yet been made but indications showed Knox did not receive the expected support. Incomplete returns showed that the sixth ward gave Knox 618 to 619 for Morris, while the eleventh ward gave Morris a majority of almost 200 votes.

The thirteenth ward gave Morris a majority of only 80 votes, while the fourteenth ward gave Knox 1,235 to his opponents 1,284. The other precincts to be heard from are not expected to overcome the big lead given Knox in the fourth ward.

Dr. W. M. Blount was elected to the Kansas state legislaaure from the eighth district by a margin of 354 votes over his dmocratic opponent J. M. Meek. The vote was Blount 6,374: [illegible]

McLEMORE DEFEATED

Joseph L. McLemore who made the race for U. S. Congress in the 12th Missouri district was defeated. It appears that he did not receive the support of the colored people in the district that he and his friends had expected.

Of course, he being a candidate on the Democratic ticket, presented an entirely new situation to the Negro voters. Many of whom were made to believe that a vote for McLemore was a vote for Smith and Robinson. Therefore, they took no chances. These same people, it will be remembered are just beginning to vote at all, and to have them vote an intelligent ballot will require some time and education along that line.

Observing the returns from the several wards and precincts in the congressional district, it is quite noticeable that the Democrats voted for McLemore just as they did their other candidates. For this they are to be congratulated. This peculiar phase of the election will mean much to the colored people in the future. It tells us that the Democrats will vote for us, and therefore, there is no reason why we should not vote for them.

In nominating McLemore for the U. S. Congress, the Democrats in the district gave us the opportunity of voting for a race man for the high honor of a seat in the highest law-making body in the land. The returns show they were sincere. This ought to cause us to think: It ought to cause us to reason: It ought to cause us to get out of the old rut.

And while it is true McLemore was not elected, yet the very fact that he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket, helped us as a race to cultivate new thoughts. It has caused our friends of the other races to see us through different glasses, and our enemies, if we had any, to respect us more.

COLORED MAN ELECTED TO KANSAS LEGISLATURE

Great news for the race in Kansas, Doctor W. M. Blount of Kansas City, Kansas, elected to the Legislature from the 8th Legislative District of Kansas which in the Black Belt.. His vote was 6578. His opponent Attorney Meeks, Democrate 5952 who made no effort to win the office. Doctor Blount will represent the business interest of Wyandotte County and not the Race. He will ask for no special favor for the race, but will work in accord with the whole people for their best interest. All nationalities will have an even break with him. We hope for him nothing but success.. Here is the supreme moment of his life, make or fail. Opportunity comes once, scarcely twice.

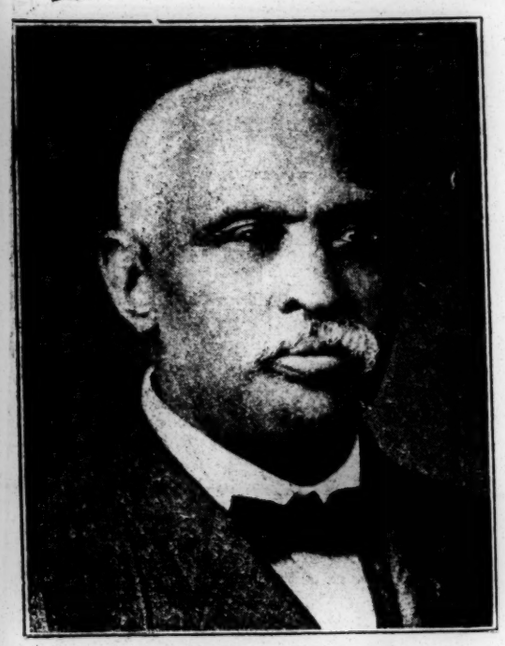
He is the second colored man to represent in the Kansas Legislature since its organization.

The late Rev. Fairfax, a Baptist minister was elected from Sedan, Chautauqua County, in 1888. Our young men had better wake up. Opportunity is knocking at your door.

Political 1928

Elections.

CHAUNCEY KRUEGER'S ELECTION IS PREDICTED BY CLOSE OBSERVER



ROBERT A. JAMES
Has Kept His Eyes and Ears Open on the Political Situation

Now and then a condition arises wherein I feel justified in expressing to the public my opinion regarding it.

This time it has to do with the candidacy of Chauncey J. Krueger who is a Republican candidate for judge of the Court of Criminal Correction, Division 1.

Speaking advisedly and as a pioneer of the Republican party in St. Louis, I venture to predict the outcome of Chauncey's election beforehand. I have heard expressions from party leaders who say he will win; and in mingling with other groups throughout the city, fraternal, political and otherwise, I have been able to observe that Krueger is being favorably mentioned as a choice for the Criminal bench.

My prophecy is safe, because there are hundreds of us who know Krueger's record in the past and the esteem which he commands from the general public.

Born in St. Louis County, Krueger came to this city in 1901. His elements of character soon were displayed, and in 1905 he was appointed Committeeman of the 14th Ward, a year later, he was elected to the office. He was faithful in the discharge of his duties as committeeman for a period of five years. In 1910 he was elected Justice-of the-Peace serving at the same time as a member of the State Republican Committee. His fairness to the working classes as well as the masses won admiration for him.

When Krueger sought the office of Criminal Judge in 1916 the voters gave it to him. He proved himself the right man in the right place; despite the fact that a sinister organization had not dealt fairly with him. His former experience on the bench equips him for the office he is seeking. In years past he demonstrated that he is qualified as a jurist and a lawyer.

He has been a member of the Aldermanic Board for six years and has always favored legislation that was for the betterment of all groups in St. Louis.

I feel that the voters of the twenty-eight wards in St. Louis are going to see to it that Judge Krueger is successful on August 7 and in the final election in November.

—R. A. JAMES —Adv.

Blount-for-Representative Club Organized by Kansans And Platform Adopted

The Blount-for-representative organization was perfected last Thursday night at 428 Minnesota avenue to strengthen the campaign waged by Dr. Wm. M. Blount for nomination as the eighth district representative.

The officers are: Rev. W. A. Bowren, chairman; Leon Washington, secretary; J .H. Clayborne, treasurer and Dr. Wm. A. Love, chairman of committees on place of meeting and speakers. Other persons who have joined the movement are Revs. A. W. Davis, J. R. Richardson, Attorneys D. E. Henderson, I. F. Bradley, sr., Claude L. Jones, A. J. Neely, Carl Grant, Dr. T. V. Ward and Mr. Meeks.

Dr. Wm. M. Blount was born in Jasper, Texas and received his elementary education in Lufkin, Texas. He received his high school training in Terrell, Tex. and collegiate work in Walden university, Nashville. Dr. Blount attended Meharry Medical college for his professional training. He practiced first in Oklahoma City four years, eight years in Texas and has been in the city eight years.

Platform of Dr. W. M. Blount:

1. Negro representation on the party ticket in the same proportion that the Negro vote bears to the entire party vote.
2. Negro leadership for Negroes in politics.
3. Unlimited right of contract in the purchase of homes.
4. Amendment of the election laws giving illiterate Negroes over 60 years of age the right to receive assistance in voting.
5. Amendment of the election laws in respect to the filing of independent candidates for office.
6. Negro patronage for Negroes in business and the professions.
7. Appointment of Negroes to appointive political office, according to merit only, the same as white men.
8. Negro representation on the school board.
9. Impartial administration and enforcement of the law, without regard to color or station in life.
10. Equal rights and opportunities for Negroes in the industries.

VOTE FOR L. A. KNOX

L. A. Knox, well known attorney, is a candidate for the nomination for the state legislature from the Fourth legislative district. Mr. Knox has been endorsed by the regular Republican organization and many white people have signified their intentions of voting for him next Tuesday in the primaries. This is a chance for the Negroes of Kansas City to send a man of their own race to the legislature. St. Louis Negroes have done it; Kansas City can also. Vote for L. A. Knox at the primaries next Tuesday.

VOTE AGAINST MRS. LINNIE HEIDEGGER

Mrs. Linnie Heidegger is a candidate for committee woman from the Fourth ward. Today Mrs. Heidegger is asking Negro voters for their votes but in 1926 Mrs. Heidegger was the secretary of the Linwood Improvement association which tried to get the city to condemn 62 Negro homes for a park. Mrs. Heidegger in 1926 did everything in her power to drive Negroes from the homes they had worked years and years to buy. In 1926 she was openly and unashamedly one of the worst enemies Negroes had in Kansas City. Today she asks them to vote for her. The leopard does not change his spots. Vote against Mrs. Linnie Heidegger at the primaries next Tuesday.

VOTE FOR THE BONDS

The Call urged Negroes to support the bonds in May and it urges them to vote for the bonds next Tuesday—especially the bonds for the airport.

MOORE FOR LEGISLATURE

The voters in St. Louis residing in the Third Legislative District will again have the honor of nominating Walthall M. Moore as a member of the Missouri Legislature.

Mr. Moore is now serving his third term as a member of the state law making body, and during this time he has made good. He has served all of the people of this state by voting for and helping to put through such legislation as would affect all the people, and at the same time he of necessity took a peculiar interest in those things affecting the colored people of the State.

Because of the lack of educational opportunities in the State for Negro youths, Mr. Moore has devoted the major portion of his time to making and supporting laws which would improve this condition. Among the bills selected and introduced by Mr. Moore was the Lincoln University Bill, which changed Lincoln Institute into Lincoln University, thus making it possible for a real university for Negro youths of this state.

Therefore, he should be renominated this year with the largest majority he has ever reached.

Of course, there are other race men in this district and other districts, who are seeking the nominations as state representatives. Any of them would be a help to Mr. Moore in his effort to help his people. Surely, they deserve your earnest support.

Elections.

DEMOCRATS DID US ONE BETTER

The nomination of Joseph L. McLemore for the United States Congress on the Democratic ticket is already threatening things in the Twelfth District, so far as the Negro voters are concerned, as never before.

On the one side is Hon. L. C. Dyer, who has served the district for years, and whom the Negroes have loyally supported during this time; and, on the other hand, they are confronted with an opportunity of possibly electing one of their race to membership in the national law making body.

Of course, for years, the Negroes have felt the need of a representative of their own race in the United States Congress. All efforts in the past in St. Louis to get the nomination in a district, where there was a possibility of election, have failed. Now comes the Democrats who make it possible to elect a race man to Congress by nominating McLemore. The Democratic party in St. Louis is saying, "we will go you one better to give you a chance." It is being cited that with the support of the Democrats in the district and half of the Negro vote, McLemore's election is assured. These are some of the things which threaten to upset things in the Twelfth District at the November election.

It has always been our belief that the best interest of the race from a political standpoint may be served by dividing their vote. We repeat here what we have said before, we should vote for men and measures, rather than follow blindly party labels.

JOHNSON WINS BITTER FIGHT IN 4TH WARD

Mrs. Linnie Heidegger Is 900 Votes in Rear as Count Ends

DAVIS VOTE SURPRISES

Attorney L. Amasa Knox was nominated on the Republican ticket for representative in the Missouri general assembly in the Tuesday primaries and Dr. W. M. Blount, of Kansas City, Kas. was nominated on the same ticket for representative in the Kansas state legislature.

Knox Has 2,500

Mr. Knox, running against two white opponents for the nomination, finished 2,500 votes in the lead. Dr. Blount, in Kansas had a lead of approximately 600 votes over his nearest rival, Dr. Grimes. The vote Wednesday night with four precincts missing was, Blount, 2,788; Grimes, 2,169.

The surprising element in the Kansas City, Kas. primaries was the race of Dr. A. Porter Davis for coroner. Dr. Davis ran second in a field of four candidates, polling the [illegible] good total [illegible]3. Dr. Coffin, the winner, rec[illegible],008. His lead over Davis, 905 votes, considering the fact that this is the first time Dr. Davis has ever sought political office and the first time a colored doctor has ever sought the office of coroner, was not a great one.

A last minute campaign against Dr. Davis based purely on his color, was launched by white workers. A Central avenue neighborhood newspaper published the information that Dr. Davis was a Negro, saying it felt the white voters ought to know he was colored before voting for him. Sample ballots were also distributed with the word "colored" after his name.

Albert Johnson Wins

In the bitter fourth ward committee fight on the Missouri side, Albert A. Johnson and Mrs. Alice J. Siebert won over William Houston and Mrs. Linnie Heidegger. Johnson's lead was 576 votes over Houston. Mrs. Heidegger ran 400 votes behind her running mate, Houston, making her over 900 votes behind Johnson. The fact that she trailed her own running mate by such a large vote indicates that many colored voters who voted for Houston scratched Mrs. Heidegger. Mrs. Heidegger was the secretary of the Linwood Improvement association in 1926 when that organization attempted to take 62 Negro homes for a park.

May Make Legislature

The nomination of Knox marks the first time a Negro in Jackson county has been nominated on the regular Republican ticket, endorsed by the party. If he is elected to the legislature in the fall, it will be the first time western Missouri has elected a colored man, although St. Louis has turned the trick several times.

The election of Dr. Blount in the fall is regarded as almost a certainty.

KNOX WINS IN KANSAS CITY

Special to The Argus

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — L. A. Knox, well known attorney of this city was declared as the Republican candidate for the State assembly at the primaries Tuesday, according to tabulations which included all but a few missing precincts.

Knox is the candidate from the fourth legislative district. He was opposed in the primaries by two white opponents, a man and a woman. Daily papers here said Knox had a "substantial lead." This is is the first time in the history of the state that a Negro candidate has been nominated for the state assembly from Jackson county.

Albert A. Johnson, elected as county committeeman from the fourth ward, was the center of one of the bitterest committee fights in years, surpassing in local interest, the fights elsewhere on the ticket. He was the candiate of Fred Richardson fourth ward leader, and was opposed by William Houston, a colored druggist. Houston was paired with Mrs. Linnie Heidegger, a white woman, who was active two years ago in an improvement association which sought to take 62 homes from Negro residents here and make a park. The resentment of Negro voters to Mrs. Heidegger is believed to have helped Johnson materially.

Nominated in Kansas

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—Dr. W. M. Blount of this city had a lead of nearly 600 votes over his white opponent for representative in the Kansas state legislature. A majority of the missing precincts at overwhelmingly Negro and Blount's nomination is practically conceded He will be the Republican nominee from the eighth legislative district.

Dr. A. Porter Davis, prominent Kansas City, Kas. physician, made a good race for the Republican nomination as coroner of Wyandotte county, which includes Kansas City running second. He polled a vote of 2,965 against 3,653 for the nominee. This is the first time a Negro doctor has run for coroner. There were four other white candidates.

McLEMORE IS NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS SEAT

St. Louis Attorney First in Country to Be Named by Democrats

TO OPPOSE L. C. DYER

SAINT LOUIS.—Joseph L. McLemore, an attorney, was nominated here Tuesday for representative in congress from the twelfth congressional district on the democratic ticket. This is believed to be the first time in the entire country when a Negro has been nominated for congress by democrats. McLemore will have for his republican opponent, Representative L. C. Dyer, author of the famous Dyer anti-lynching bill. McLemore defeated E. G. Hancock, former police sergeant. He says 65 per cent of the vote in the district is Negro, but Dyer says only one-third is Negro. The whole district is usually overwhelmingly republican. Dyer has been elected nine times.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE NEGRO

St. Louis Democrats Designate Negro For Congress

FIRST IN HISTORY

Special to Journal and Guide

St. Louis, Aug. 11—A Negro nominated for Congress for the first time anywhere by Democrats turns out to be the latest significant development in this epochal season of politics as the result of the designation of Joseph L. McLemore for Congressional candidature on the Democratic ticket.

McLemore will oppose L. C. Dyer, veteran Republican representative, and an interesting political fight impends in St. Louis the result of which is already creating widespread speculation.

Sixty-five per cent. of the vote in his district is Negro, McLemore insists, and he counts on swinging three-fourths of it in the November election. Dyer insists only one-third of the population is Negro and is confident they will stay Republicans.

McLemore, a lawyer in the Negro district with offices in a modern Negro office building, occupied mainly by professional men, is running for office for the first time. He is thirty-two years of age.

Dyer, on the other hand, is running for his ninth term in Congress, banking chiefly on the Negro Republican vote that has been a big factor in his success in the past.

Believes Negroes For Smith

"Most of the Democratic vote is white," said McLemore. "In the past the Negroes here have been voting the Republican ticket, but this year Gov. Smith is going to be a big drawing power among the Negroes and many of those who formerly supported the Republican ticket will vote the Democratic ticket straight—from Smith on down.

"The trouble is the Negro has been too strong a Republican. As a result, the Republicans count the Negro vote ahead of time and they don't do anything for him. In New York City the Negroes vote the Democratic ticket, and consequently the Negro gets recognition there with an occasional office."

McLemore was born in Louisiana, near St. Charles.

"I was twelve years old before I got any formal schooling," he said today. "My mother was a cook for white families. My father died when I was seven years old.

"While I was trying to raise money to help Negro schools in Louisiana, a white man slapped me and told me I'd be lynched before I was fifteen. With the consent of my mother, I left home and went to Galveston, Tex., and worked for a barber there. His life inspired me to seek education.

"I managed to get into Fisk University. Then I heard about summer

high school in St. Louis and without funds I came here. I got a job and lived at the Y. M. C. A., then I volunteered and went to war.

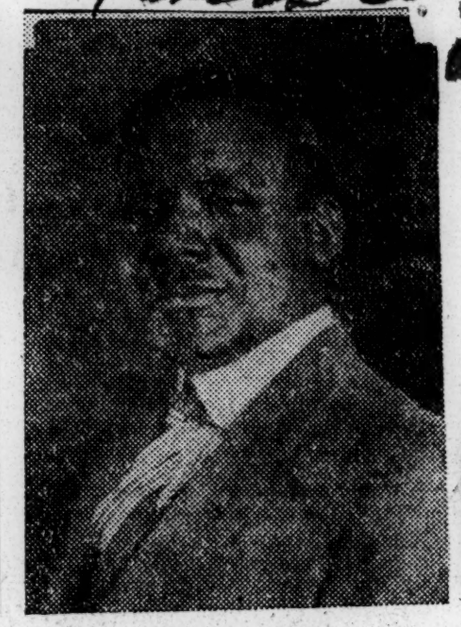
"When I returned I was admitted to Howard, studied law and completed my law studies at New York University. Meantime, my mother died and I took charge of the education of my younger sister.

"When I started practicing law here six years ago, I was too busy getting a foothold to think of politics. This is the first time I've been in it actively."

RUNS FOR CONGRESS—Attorney Joseph L. McLemore of St. Louis, who has been nominated to run for congress on the Democratic ticket to oppose Congressman L. C. Dyer. Mr. McLemore announces that he can win if given the support due him from the Race.

A Runner-Up and Some Winners in the Primary Tuesday

DR. A. PORTER DAVIS
Ran second for K. C., K. coroner

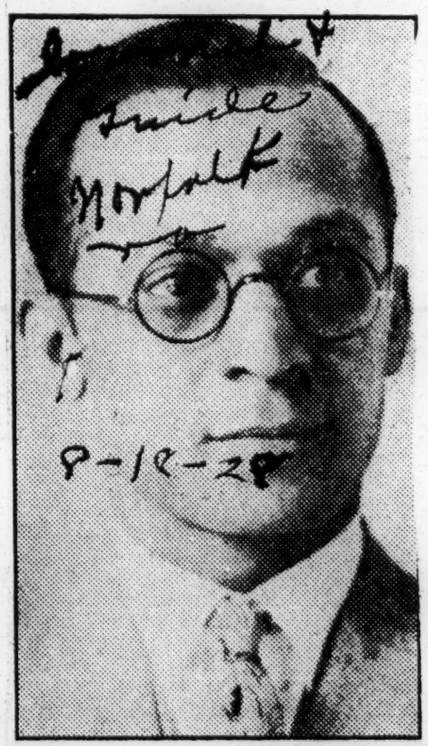


DR. W. M. BLOUNT
Nominated for Kansas legislature

ATTY. L. A. KNOX
Nominated for Missouri assembly

ALBERT A. JOHNSON
Elected fourth ward committeeman

For Congress On Democratic Ticket



JOSEPH L. McLEMORE, St. Louis, who is said to be the first Negro ever nominated for Congress by Democrats. He opposes L. C. Dyer, veteran Republican Congressman, and an interesting political fight impends in the 12th Missouri district. Mr. McLemore says 75 per cent of the vote in his district is Negro and counts on having three-fourths of it in November election.—International photo.

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McLEMORE, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS, HOPES TO WIN

Young St. Louis Attorney Worked His Way Through School; Was Told He'd Be Lynched Before He Was Fifteen

SAINT LOUIS.—From a "backwoods" boy to the nominee of the Democratic party for Congress is a one-sentence story of the career of Jseph L. McLemore, 32-year-old attorney of this city, who is said to be the first Negro nominated in a Democratic primary anywhere for Congress.

McLemore is a slight, wiry fellow who radiates energy, confidence and ability. "Mas", as he is known to his friends, has personality that no doubt is responsible for his present position. He has pluck and nerve—nerve enough to break loose from

JOSEPH L. McLEMORE

the Republican party, even though he does hail from Louisiana, and win the nomination of a party which all Southern Negroes are supposed to hate with an undying hate.

A sketch of his rise to his present status brings out a story with all the elements of an "Ishmael" or a "John Halifax, Gentleman." His story is that of a boy, born in a small town and left fatherless at an early age, who encouraged by a loving and clear thinking mother, worked his way through grade school, high school, college and professional school. It is a story of success gained by hard work and steady application to duty.

Comrade McLemore attended the grade school at Lake Charles and the Fisk preparatory school at Nashville, Tenn., until 1914 when he entered the Sumner high school in St. Louis. While at Sumner he was a member of the debating team and became known throughout the city as a forceful speaker. He was also a member of the team of 20 picked high school boys, known as the "Flying Squadron," who greatly aided in the $200,000 drive for the building of the Pine Street Y. M. C. A.

In June, 1918, after he had studied telegraphy in the evening classes at Sumner, McLemore enlisted in the U. S. Army and was assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Later he was sent to Camp Morse, in Texas, to help train a replacement force in army signal work. In August, 1918, he, with these forces, sailed for France and landed at St. Nazaire. He was then assigned to the 325th Field Signal battalion, the unit that was ranked first in efficiency among the signal units of the army, and served with Company A of that battalion until he was discharged at Camp Funston in April, 1919.

He was graduated from the Howard law school in June, 1922. The following year he attended the New York university law school and was given the degree of Master of Law.

McLemore began the practice of law in St. Louis at 1311 Market street in 1923, and remained at that location until August, 1926, when he moved to the Peoples Finance building.

In June, 1928, the young attorney was married to Miss Frances H. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Williams, principal of Sumner high school.

In the last election two years ago L. C. Dyer, who will be McLemore's opponent, got 14,494 votes in the district and his Democratic opponent 9,120.

"Most of the Democratic vote is white," said McLemore. "In the past the Negroes here have been voting the Republican ticket, but this year Governor Al Smith is going to be a big drawing power among the Negroes and many of those who formerly supported the Republican ticket are going to vote the Democratic ticket straight—from Smith on down.

"The trouble is the Negro has been too strong a Republican. As a result, the Republicans count the Negro vote ahead of time and they don't do anything for him. In New York City the Negroes vote Democratic and consequently the Negro gets recognition there with an occasional office."

A determined man who won an uphill fight for an education, McLemore got his Democratic leanings while finishing a law course at New York university seven years ago.

McLemore and Dyer are not strangers to each other. When McLemore was attending Howard university in Washington after the war, Dyer got him a job running an elevator in the capitol on recommendation of Frank L. Williams, head of Sumner high school, who had befriended McLemore and encouruaged him in his efforts to finish college. The job helped McLemore pay his way through school.

McLemore was born in the "backwoods," as he calls it, of Louisiana, near St. Charles.

"I was 12 years old before I got any formal schooling," he related today. "My mother was a cook for white families. My father had died when I was 7 years old.

"While I was trying to raise money to help Negro schools in Louisiana, a white man slapped me and told me I'd be lynched before I was 15. With consent of my mother, I left home and went to Galveston, Texas, and worked for a barber there. His wife inspired me to seek education.

"I managed to get into Fisk university. Then I heard about Sumner high school in St. Louis and without funds I came here. I got a job and lived at the Y. M. C. A. Then I volunteered and went to war.

"When I returned from war, I was admitted to Howard, studied law and completed my law studies at New York university. In the meantime, my mother died and I took charge of the education of my younger sister.

"When I started practicing here six years ago, I was too busy getting a foothold to think of politics. This is the first time I've been in it actively."

The Post-Dispatch, an evening daily paper, has this to say editorially of his candidacy:

"One of the illusions with which Democratic politicians are wont to tickle their fancies from time to time is that they have devised a way to lure the Negro vote from the Republicans. Never is an important election held in a city with a large Negro population but that some Democrats are certain that they will poll a large proportion of the Negro vote. The theory is 99 per cent unsound. Experience has shown that Negroes resist nearly every lure that is held out to them to abandon the party of Lincoln.

"We will witness in November a fresh effort to upset the dope. Joseph L. McLemore, a Negro, is running for Congress in the Twelfth district against the veteran Republican Congressman, L. C. Dyer. McLemore is running as a eDmocrat. He claims the district has a 65 per cent Negro vote, and he believes he will get three-fourths of it. He may be right. If he is, it will constitute a political phenomenon of more than passing interest. For any considerable body of Negroes to desert the Republican party even to boost into office one of their own race would astonish and encourage those who have been urging Negroes to vote discriminatingly."

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McLEMORE DEFENDS HIS RIGHT TO RUN FOR CONG.

Is Given Great Ovation When Presented at Big Mass Meeting. Bishop Ransom and Ferdinand Morton Are Headliners at Democratic Rally. Dr. Thompkins Says Wilson Will be Next Governor of Missouri

The Democratic Campaign has taken on new life in St. Louis following a big Mass meeting and Rally at Maccabee Hall here last Tuesday night.

Before a large crowd in opening the meeting Dr. William J. Tompkins regional director of Smith-For-President Colored League praised the record of Governor Smith and said that the Honorable Francis Wilson would be the next governor of the State of Mo.

In presenting Joseph L. McLemore who is the regular Democratic nominee for Congress in the 12th Missouri District. Dr. Thompkins said that the Negro in the District themselves would half way support McLeMore he would be elected. He said the Democrats in the District was sincere about electing him and would surely go down the line for him on Nov. 6th. This statement brought many rounds of applause from the nice sprinkling of white people who were present. When McLemore arose to speak, he was given a raising reception by prolonged applause.

Bishop R. C. Ransom of New York charmed the audience with his eloquence as he told his hearers that it was a faithful hour in political history and that the Negro would be better off by dividing his vote. He said that the Negro had been mis-led in that they were not in, but were on the "out side" of the G. O. P.

Ferdinand C. Martin, Civil Service Commission of New York stated that he did not regard Gov. Smith as a special friend of the Negro, but a man who was big enough to regard a man, as a man, and said that if Alfred E. Smith was elected President of the United States he would be President of all the people, regardless of race or creed.

SPEECH OF JOS. L. MCLEMORE

Mr. Chairman, honored guests and Ladies and Gentlemen:

I count it a rare privilege to stand on this platform with those distinguished gentlemen, men of wide renown, men who have achieved signal success in their fields of endeavor, men whose names the American people respect and revere because they stand foremost for the welfare of the people in general and the Negro Race in particular, to discuss with you who honor us with your presence the issues of the present political campaign.

In my discourse this evening, with your permission, I shall consider first the national aspect of the campaign, then the state and finally the local. I assume that it is logical to commence at the outside of the ball and bore inwardly towards the center. I hope here to establish that conditions which exist, relative to the Negro and governmental administration, from a national standpoint, also exist to a greater or less degree both in the State of Missouri and the City of St. Louis. This will be a fair line of discussion in that we live in a nation we live in a state and we live in a city which are all under the administration of the Republican party. If, we therefore, discover a state of affairs in national government which is identical with or closely related to those of state and city it is fair to conclude that these conditions are the result of the party which is now in power, the Republican party. They reflect party policy.

Up to the time of the administration of Grover Cleveland, there were a considerable number of Negroes holding offices of importance under the federal government. According to my best recollection, the number was more than thirty. By a process of gradually eliminating the Negro office holders the number has been reduced so that today there are less than half a dozen Negroes holding offices of importance in the federal government. There has been a seeming understanding among Republican presidents to whittle away one after another of the Negro office holders until to day we stand powerless. It must not be forgotten, also that during this yearly period, two Negroes served as members of the United States House of Representatives and two Senators, Bruce and Revels, served as members of the United States Senate. A few remaining persons of that brighter day tell me that in addition there was a "Black Cabinet," composed of Negroes close to the President, Negroes who had participated in his campaign, and with whom he advised on matters affecting the colored people. Where have they all gone? Instead of these we have committees calling on the president and petitioning him. After waiting five or six hours to see him they stand in his presence and read:

"We the citizens of the colored race, humble petition your Excellency, the President," and prayerfully ask that segregation be abolished," etc. We say that Negroes belong to the Republican party. I suppose that means that Negroes are members of the Republican party that they are a part of the Republican party. But when you have to petition the President as the past few Republican presidents have been petitioned by the Negroes, it looks more to me like standing on the outside looking in. There was a time when Negroes were at hub of the wheel in the Republican party, but now the centrifugal force of the changing policies of that party towards the Negro has gradually driven him towards the rim of the wheel and he will soon be shaken aloose altogether and will be hurled into space. May we look into the cause of this change. Is it that the Negro has ceased to give his franchise to the Republicans? Not at all. During the last twenty years the Negro has given the Republicans a larger percentage of their total vote than at any time during the past years. The migration of the Negro northward has brought in new voters not transferred voters from one section of the country to another. In my humble opinion the reason that the Republicans have abused the Negro as it has, is because he has been too loyal to that party. It is because his vote has been counted before it was cast. Another reason has been that the Republicans have been angling for the Lilly white vote of the South and the only way for them to get that vote is to alienate the Negro. The Klan element in the Republican party in the north has been engineering this. I was informed at State headquarters, when I inquired, that ninety percent. of the Klan vote in Missouri is in the Republican party. Only the Lord knows what percentage of the Klan vote in Indiana is Republican.

If you vote for Hoover you place your allegiance directly alongside of that of the Klan. If you vote for Hoover you display a slavishness that is neither beneficial nor a compliment to your intelligence and manhood. Anyone who is familiar with the flood situation of the south last year, Knows something of the gross discrimination and injustice practiced at that time. A certain gentleman says that if you elect Hoover you stop lynching and the Negro will fare better. That is but the same bait. Mr. Hoover is the handpicked candidate of Coolidge and you will petition him just as you did Harding and Coolidge. Hoover was Secretary of Commerce during the last two administrations. He then showed no affection for Negroes. He held onto segregation long after other departments had abolished it. Is that a good sign?

The record of Governor Smith is unimpeachable. The Klan says that his record on the Negro question is ten times blacker than Hoovers. Construed from your point of view and mine it means that his record is ten times better because what is good for the Klan is bad for us. Permit me to touch on one of the whispers about the Presidential campaign. The Negroes have also been doing some whispering in this campaign. "Suppose Smith should die, hey whisper? My answer is swift Abraham Lincoln was a southern man. Let me further answer the gentleman who represents this District in Congress is a native of the south.

Turning to the state situation, we find that in the last campaign we elected Mr. Samuel Baker as governor, and that the only offices of importance held by Negroes in the State have been those which Negroes by their ballot have taken. There are thousands of jobs under the state government. The state is festered with departments. The number of Negroes in these departments in most cases is exactly the number of janitors which that department requires. They call them political appointments. For Sham. Why the janitor jobs would be held by Negroes anyway. What jobs have the Republicans given Negroes that they could have given to any body else? I have looked in vain to find them. Most Negroes in St Louis know so little about the patronage at the state capitol that they almost forget that there is such a thing. Now a janitor's position besides being small is uncertain in the capitol. The next governor might give the job to somebody else I would much prefer a janitors position in a private establishment where I could go on and on like Tenny son's Brook as long as I did my work well. This Governor Sam Baker is the same man who has been recommended by your present Congressman for the position of United States Commissioner of Education Considering the treatment of Lincoln University at the hands of Governor Baker this is adding insult to injury.

I come now to the local situation There are thirty five thousand registered voters in this city who in the past have cast their allegiance with the Republicans almost wholly What have they this mass of voters received in return? I do not mean what they have by their vote and labor taken. We by our vote have taken a justice, three constables two members of the legislature. But what consideration has been given from the standpoint of worth while recognition. The city last election went republican by a bare majority of a few thousands of votes thirty two hundred. The masses of the Negroes cut down the majority piled up by the white citizens for the Democratic candidate for mayor and piled up a majority for him. The Negroes saved him from a crushing defeat. I ask again what has the Negro received? The mayor has refused to sign the bill for the hospital for the Negroes although the funds are available, because it cannot be put where he wants it. It is my belief that most of the Negroes want it built where the Board of Aldermen provided for its erection. In a letter to me he told me he did not care where it was erected. But he refuses to sign the bill. He ignores the voters who saved him from a defeat.

Thus we see upon the examination of the facts that the Republicans are abusing the Negro more and more This is true in the nation, in the state and the city.

I now turn to the matter of my own candidacy and I find myself face to face with certain whisperings. I do not know whether it is a compliment to me to be whispered about or not. I know that the next president of the United States Alfred E. Smith, is mightily whispered about.

It is being said that Democrats are using me as a bait. I hope that I do not seem immodest when I say that I have too much backbone to allow any one to use me as a decoy. Those who whisper this to you do not respect your intelligence. They do not realize that you know that together with the Democratic vote there are enough Negroes in this District to elect your humble servant. If the Democrats were not sincere it is possible for you to turn the trick. One fact cannot be denied, they have given us our first nominee on either of the major tickets. I might ask why did not the Republicans use some of the same bait, for if it is bait, it is a good variety.

Another whisper is what good can he do if he goes to Congress? He is only one man. Well a District

is only entitled to one, I am sorry to say. This is so simple, it is laughable. When the Italians sent La Guardia from New York they were only sending one. When the Jews sent Kahn of Cal., they were sending only one. When you send McLemore you only send one, but that is one more than you have now.

Perhaps the most used of the whispers is that Mr. Dyer sent me through school or words to that effect. Lets get at the facts. Mr. Dyer asked the principal of the Sumner High school for a worthy boy to accept a job in Washington. Gilbert Tunstell was the first boy recommended. Mr. Dyer refused to appoint him because he did not live in the District, and he wanted to do something for the district. Later I was recommended as second choice. I did live in the District and was given the job. When I reached Washington, Mr. Dyer took me over to an elevator and said this is your job. I found myself working in the day time, running an elevator and going to night school. Now I throw the question out could I not have worked in a hotel or any other place and gone to school at night. It is absurd that anyone would think that in taking that job I was selling my birthright. I have a right to serve my people and the fact that I held an elevator job under Mr. Dyer must not stand in the way. Others may do it, but my birthright is not for sale. I owe a duty to the people that is higher than that to an individual. This job was not necessary to my education. At the time I was preparing to go elsewhere to school. I had a LeNoyes scholarship to The University of Chicago. I had always worked my way through school. On Mr. Dyers Job all I did was to continue it except that I went to school at night whereas I had formerly gone to day school.

There has also been the claim that I am a high hatter. Nothing could be so foolish. I came here as an orphan. I lived and worked with the humblest of our citizens. But then they have to tell some sort of a lie and they could not find me guilty of murder or treason or moral turpitude, so they resorted to these whispers. The masses of the people will not be deceived by this and I have confidence that the 6th of November, will find Negroes going down the line for the straight Democratic ticket, for they see new light, and they intend to be free.

White Alabamans Hit at Candidacy of McLemore

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,—Among the scurrilous literature being sent throughout Alabama by the enemies of Smith and supporters of Hoover is a so-called campaign book, gotten out by Hugh A. Lock of this city. Some of the reasons he advanced for the defeat of Smith and the election of Hoover are:

"A typical illustration of Tammany's method in coralling the Negro vote is the nomination by the Tammany wing of the Democracy in Missouri of the Negro McLemore for Congress This Negro is a member of the so-called Democratic party in Missouri. He is for Al Smith.

"In Tammany the Negro has found a powerful friend and ready ally, and in Al Smith the Negro has found the so-called Democratic leader who is more enamored of the Negro than any man in public life today.

"Al Smith was raised among Negroes. He believes in social equality. He believes in intermarriage. He associates with Negroes. He ran for Senator on the same ticket with a Negro. He has Negro members of his legislature. He has taken away the Negro from the Republican party.

"Al Smith has not uttered a word indicating any sympathy for Southern ideals or Southern traditions. His environments, sympathies, and political alignments are all with the Negro. He is getting the undivided support of the Negro because Al will do for the Negro in the South as he has done for him in the North.

"Once this country puts a Negro Democrat in Congress and a Negro loving Democrat in the President's chair, the South is doomed.

The "campaign book" is filled with other such bunk of this type.

BIG M'LEMORE MASS MEETING

Congressional Committee to Stage Monster Mass Meeting at Pythian Hall October 25

There will be a Negro Democratic Mass Meeting at Pythian Hall, 3137 Pine Street, Thursday, October 25, at 8:15 o'clock. It is expected that all candidates on the ticket will be present. The Negroes of the City of St. Louis have made Jos. L. McLemore the center, for Democratic activities, and he has proven a drawing card. Not only has he proven an attractive force in St. Louis, but Negroes throughout the State of Missouri have been organizing clubs using his name and sending in request for him to come speak to them. Mr. McLemore is a vigorous campaigner, not only in his own behalf, but also in behalf of the entire Democratic ticket. Another thing which can be truthfully said is that the Democratic Central Committee, the Congressional Committee, the State Committee and the Regional Directors have given him full support. The conception of running McLemore for Congress is accredited to the Associated Negro Democratic Ward Clubs of the City of St. Louis, and Calvin Branch who was its president.

Unfortunately for Mr. Branch, he has been continuously ill for the last three months.

Dr. William J. Thompkins, Regional Director of colored workers, Geo. B. Vashon, Regional Organizer, and Chas. Mills, who heads the local works, have left nothing undone to win success for McLemore and the entire Democratic ticket.

Knox Gains More Support, Making His Election Assured

L. Amasa Knox is going to win the seat in the Legislature for the Fourth District, so say the wise politicians. He has made a telling campaign, speaking in innumerable meetings white as well as black. His strength in the north end of the district where Negroes live is admitted. Now in the closing days of the campaign he is looked to carry a strong vote in the south end among the white. He has spoken to a number of white groups, and everywhere received assurances of support.

Knox is feared by his opponent. Wednesday of this week this fear led to the distribution of a circular in the south end, picturing Knox, evidently with the purpose of informing the white voters that he was a Negro. The circular was hate's labor lost because the south end meetings he has attended has long since made his race a matter of common knowledge.

The Negro Democrats of the district are outspoken in their support of Mr. Knox.

Macon, Ga., News
Thursday, September 6, 1928

As McLemore Sees It

A dispatch to the Baltimore Sun from St. Louis on August 31 mentions the fact that Joe McLemore, the negro candidate who was nominated by the Democratic party to represent the Twelfth Missouri district in Congress received a vote of two thousand and seven hundred and twelve as agianst a vote of one thousand four hundred and seventy-five for his white rival.

The dispatch goes on to quote McLemore as saying:

"Most of the Democratic vote is white. In the past the negroes here have been voting the Republican ticket, but this year Al Smith is a big drawing power among the negroes and many of those who formerly supported the Republican ticket are going to vote the Democratic ticket straight —from Smith on down.

"The trouble is the negro has been too strong a Republican. As a result, the Republicans count the negro vote ahead of time and they don't do anything for him. In New York city the negroes vote Democratic and consequently the negro gets recognition there with an occasional office."

Incidentally since the facts about his candidacy became more generally known we seem to hear less and less about the white people of Georgia voting along side of Ben Davis.

McLEMORE LOSES CONGRESS RACE; DYER IS VICTOR

St. Louis, Mo.—(ANP)—Despite the fact that the district is heavily populated with Negroes, Attorney Jeff McLemore, colored, Democratic nominee for United States congress, lost in his race for the seat now occupied by Congressman Leonidas C. Dyer, father of the celebrated anti-lynching measure which he has used as a political vehicle to entrench himself in the lower house of congress for several terms.

McLemore polled 17,000 votes, while Dyer received 24,000. Dyer is a white Republican. McLemore formerly lived in Galveston, Texas, coming to St. Louis several years ago and embarking in the practice of law.

It appears, from the election returns, that the majority of the Negroes in this congressional district refused to forget party lines, and lost an opportunity to send a member of their race to the highest legislative body in the world.

Two colored men were elected to the Missouri legislature from the St. Louis district: Walthall Moore, serving his fourth term, and Attorney G M. Allen serving his first term.

McLemore For Congress Club Activities

The McLemore-For-Congress Rally and Democratic Mass Meeting last Sunday at the U. N. I. A. Hall proved an enthusiastic affair, giving the young attorney a good kick-off in his race for Congress from the 12th District. Governor Alfred E. Smith for President and Francis M. Wilson for Governor both got a liberal applause when their names were mentioned, which was often as every speaker made special reference to the fitness of both for the office to which respectively they aspire.

Hon. Julian D. Rainey, prominent young attorney of Boston, Mass., and National Director of Negro work is in St. Louis and will be here several days looking over regional activities. Mr. Rainey called attention to the fact that there has been condensed in booklet form by the Smith-For-President Colored League many valuable facts concerning the Democratic Party and many of the acts of Governor Smith as related to our group. He recites the following appointments during Governor Smith's four years tenure of office: a Civil Service Commissioner, an Insurance Examiner, an Asst. Attorney General several Assistant District Attorneys a Commissioner of Decedent Estates, a Waiver Clerk in the State Tax Department, a Deputy Commissioner of Funds for Disabled Veterans, several Deputy Sheriffs, four members of the School Boards Board of Health Inspectors, a Superintendent of Markets, Two Bonus Investigators, a Harlem Hospital Staff composed almost entirely of Negroes, physicians and over five hundred other appointments, principally of teachers, policemen and firemen, including one fire lieutenant.

Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins of Kansas City head of Regional work of this district joined Mrs. Mary A. Reynolds, of Chicago, at Regional Headquarters at the West End Hotel. Mrs. Reynolds is also appointed from New York to have charge of the women's work of the eight states and has been in charge of headquarters during absence while on tour of inspection. She will start on a similar trip next week. Dr. Thompkins made the following appointments: Geo. B. Vashon, State organizer; Felix H. Payne State Director for Missouri and Chas. A. Mills, to be in charge of local activities.

Local Headquarters has been opened at Jefferson and Franklin avenues under the Associated Negro Democratic Clubs with Mr. Mills in charge. Mr. Joseph L. McLemore, candidate for Congress from the 12th District will have his headquarters in the same rooms with Mr. W. G. Mosely in charge.

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NEGRO FOR MISSOURI LEGISLATURE

The definite announcement comes that a Negro will make the race in Kansas City for member of the Missouri legislature. The candidate is L. A. Knox and he is trying for the republican nomination in the fourth legislative district. Two years ago he tried for the nomination, but then party organization, dictated by white sentiment was against him. This time, it is known already that he may make the race free of that handicap.

It is of great moment that white sentiment in Kansas City is beginning to recognize that the Negro citizens have rights the same as other elements of the population. To claim one's own and to concede to another man what is his, has always been the rule of good men. Only in our case has the majority acted as though it was the best judge of our needs. To take the color question out of districts where the people are of the two races, is common sense. The party which concedes representation makes the strong bid for loyalty and support.

Much water has flowed past the mill since the day when Negroes used to long wistfully for a place on the ticket. White opinion has advanced, and best of all, Negro manhood has quit crawling and stands upright. We now demand as a right what we used to ask as a favor. It is good for America to be the handiwork of all its elements, no less than it is good for a political party to listen to its members.

MOORE WINS OVER PHILLIPS

For the first time in the history of the State's politics, a Negro was elected a delegate-at-large to a G. O. P. National Convention with power to cast a full vote, took place at St. Joseph last Monday, when that honor was conferred upon Walthall M. Moore after a lively contest between him and Homer G. Phillips.

Mr. Moore, by every rule of the game, should have been elected delegate-at-large because of the service rendered and the sacrifice made by him in the interest of his Race. He is now serving his third term as a member of the Missouri Legislature, and as a member of that body, he has done much for not only his people, but for the State at large.

We are not "crowing" over Mr. Moore's victory because we supported him. We merely regard his victory as a just tribute to one who was worthy, and the party leaders shared our view and supported him loyally.

The only thing which left any bitter or unpleasant feelings amongst us was that sinister propaganda "let the Negroes get together on some one." We believe the propaganda, was put out first, because no one thought it could be done, and the results would be—no Negro at all elected; and secondly, there were several Negroes who thought that such a conference would surely result in a disagreement amongst us, and in the confusion they themselves might loom up as a good compromise. With those forces at work, one can readily see that it was almost a matter of impossibility to get together.

Experience has shown that such conferences have failed in the past. Eight years ago, at Kansas City it failed by breaking up in a rumpus. At that time, Homer G. Phillips withdrew from the hall and had his name presented on the convention floor after accusing the chair of unfair rulings. Four years ago at Springfield, we could not get together and thereby no Negro was elected.

The net gain which has come to us as a result of these so-called conferences has been, more bitter feelings and—farther apart.

For the reasons above stated, we shall from now on oppose these so-called conferences at the State conventions. We shall, based upon past experiences, brand them as strife makers among us, and absolutely impractical under existing times when men and women are ambitious for political preferment.

ST. LOUIS, MO

Star

APR 17 1928

PLAN LAUNCHED TO BRING OUT A NEGRO AGAINST L. C. DYER

Movement Started by Organization That Figured in Chicago Primary.

Coming to St. Louis from a contest in Chicago, which contributed much to the turbulence of the primary election there, the National Negro for Congress Society, through its president, Edgar G. Brown, today launched a movement for a negro congressman from the Twelfth District.

The plan, according to Brown, is to place the name of a negro, probably that of the Rev. B. T. Abbott, pastor of the Union Memorial Church, or Walthall Moore, representative in the legislature and Republican delegate-at-large to the national convention, on the primary ballot in opposition to L. C. Dyer, candidate for re-election.

The Twelfth District was selected, Brown said, because it has a majority of negro voters and, even though the candidate is defeated, will have the effect of welding the negro into a political organization able to treat for the advantages of the race.

The slogan of the campaign will be, according to the organizer, "Taxation Without Representation Now Is as Unjust as It was in '76."

Negro Represents Wealthy Bostonians At Republican Conv.

(By Frank P. Chisholm)

Among the Negro delegates elected to the Republican National Convention in Kansas City in June, much significance is being attached to that of Walter Foster of Boston, Mass., who was recently elected as alternate delegate. Mr. Foster was elected on the delegation headed by Henry Parkman jr., of Boston. Mr. Parkman is a member of one of the oldest, wealthiest and most public spirited families of Boston. Mr. Parkman and Mr. Foster will represent the Eleventh Congressional District (Boston) Mass. This disresent the Eleventh Congressional Tinkham, now active on behalf of the 14th and 15th amendments. It is significant that the the Parkman-Foster candidacy was the first successful challenge in more than twenty years to the uninterrupted political influence of the Charles H. Innes Boston organization. Mr. Foster was specially invited by Mr. Parkman himself to align himself with the Parkman forces.

Foster A Harvard Man

Walter Foster was born in Louisburg, N. C., in 1877. He came to Boston in a freight train September, 1892, his only baggage being a 25-pound flour sack containing all his worldly possessions. He was educated in the Rice Grammar School, Boston Latin School, Harvard College, and the Boston University Law School. Since 1909 he has been a practicing lawyer in Boston. He has been active in the Republican party and in various campaigns has spoken all over the state of Massachusetts. He is a member of the Sons of North Carolina, Woodmen of the Union, and the Peoples' Baptist Church in Boston. He has been active in the Boston Eastern Bible Association and was formerly a member of its Executive Board.

Addressed Notable Gatherings

During the campaign Mr. Foster spoke before many gatherings notably those in the wealthy, exclusive back bay district of Boston. At these back bay meetings such names as the Parkmans, the Higginsons, the Shaws and the Hallowells, were represented by the sons and daughters and the grand-sons and grand-daughters of men and women who were identified with the early Abolition movement.

The Eleventh Congressional District which Mr. Foster will represent is one of the most famous in Massachusetts. In this district are monuments to Crispus Attucks and other heroes of the Boston Massacre and a monument to Robert Gould Shaw of Civil War fame. Also there are memorials to Wendell Phillips, Charles Summer, William Lloyd Garrison and other distinguished sons of Massachusetts.

NEGRO LAWYER IN MISSOURI TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

Missouri Race Waxes Warm as Prominent Young Negro Attorney Throws Hat in Ring.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30.—(By the Associaed Negro Press.)—What promises to be one of the most spirited campaigns for the nomination and election of the next Congressman in the Twelfth Congressional District was given birth several days ago when Joseph L. McLemore, local attorney, filed for that office, as Democratic standard bearer.

McLemore is a graduate of Sumner High School, Howard University, with LL. B. degree, and New York Universiy Law School with LL. M. He has been actively engaged in his profession for five years, and is a member of various religious, civic and fraternal organizations, vice president of the Harlan State Bar Association and ex-president of the Mound City Bar Association.

Already he has received the endorsement of the Associated Negro Democratic Ward Clubs.

Representative of the new spirit of the Negro, especially the more thoughtful ones, McLemore presents a program which will be mutually helpful to both Democrats and Negroes as such, which program has solicited state-wide interest.

There are those who have taken issue with McLemore's strong Democratic leanings, and the matter was discussed pro and con in a local newspaper by various citizens. Those differing with him argue that for the Negro to support the Democratic Party en mass would be "straying" away from the Republican folds. McLemore, however, contends that a man is what he chooses to be and that there is no question of one's straying away from the Republican Party, nor any other party, and that the idea of being born a Republican or of any other affiliation is both preposterous and absurd. McLemore is a firm believer in Jeffersonian principles.

St. Louisan Enters Race For Congress

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.(—By The Associated Negro Press)—What promises to be one of the most spirited campaigns for the nomination and election of the next Congressman in the 12th Congressional District, was given birth several days ago when Joseph L. McLemore, local attorney, filed for that office, as Democratic standard bearer.

St. Louis Attorney to Seek Congressional Seat

St. Louis, Mo., June 1.—Attorney Joseph L. McLemore will run on the Democratic ticket in the August primaries to represent the 12th congressional district in the United States congress. Representative Leonidas C. Dyer, the incumbent, has filed for renomination. Attorney McLemore, who has practiced law here for the past five years, is a graduate of Howard and New York universities.

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New Jersey

TIMES
TRENTON, N. J.

APR 19 1928

NEGROES ENDORSE STOKES AND CAREY

Parent-Citizens' Association Here Also Backs Lowden For President

Candidacy of former Governor Stokes for the Republican Senatorial nomination and of former Judge Robert Carey for the G. O. P. nomination as candidate for Governor were unanimously endorsed Tuesday at a meeting of the Colored Parent-Citizens' Association of this city. The session was held at 199 North Willow Street.

Former Governor Stokes' candidacy has also received the endorsement of the South Trenton Colored Republican Club. J. C. Turner was chairman of this meeting.

The Parent-Citizens' Association voted endorsement of Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, as their first choice for the Republican Presidential nomination. For a second choice the organization voted for Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

One factor in endorsing Mr. Carey for the Gubernatorial nomination was his advocacy of an inquiry into the State Department of Banking and Insurance. About a year ago, it was said, the department declined to grant colored residents of Trenton a building and loan charter.

Resolutions will be drawn by the organization to be sent to Senator Edge. The resolutions will protest against the further occupation of the Republic of Haiti by United States Marines. A. L. Thomas presided at last night's meeting.

Dr. W. G. Alexander Elected Delegate-at-Large

In the Presidential primary held in the State of New Jersey on last Tuesday the candidates pledged to the candidacy of Herbert Hoover for President were overwhelmingly elected. Amsterdam News.

Included among those elected are Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange and Mrs. Bessie B. Mention of Princeton, who will be delegate-at-large and alternate-at-large, respectively.

At the meeting of the entire delegation on Saturday Senator Walter E. Edge was made Chairman of the delegation and Dr. Alexander was selected as the New Jersey representative for Vice-President of the National Convention.

W. G. ALEXANDER RUNS FOR CONVENTION VICE-PRESIDENT

NEWARK, N. J., May 19—In the presidential primary held in this state on Tuesday, May 15, the candidates pledged to the candidacy of Herbert Hoover for president were overwhelmingly elected. There were three Lowden District Candidates, and one Dawes Delegate-at-Large condidate, but the votes received for these were small.

Included among those elected are: Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange, and Mrs. Bessie B. Mention of Princeton, who will be Delegate-at-Large and Alternate-at-Large respectively.

At the meeting of the entire delegation on Saturday Senator Walter E. Edge was made Chairman of the delegation, and Dr. Alexander was selected as the New Jersey representative for Vice President of the National Convention

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New York.

MINISTER NAMED BY G.O.P.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 23. —Following a conference Saturday of Republican leaders of the Assembly districts comprising the 21st Congressional District, which includes the bulk of the Negro population of Harlem, it was learned that the Rev. Richard Manuel Bolden, pastor of the First Emanuel Independent Church, of Harlem, has been agreed upon as delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Dr. Bolden is recognized as an outstanding religious leader of his race in this city, and his friends are sure that his selection as a delegate to the Kansas City convention will show the sincerity of the New York Republican county committee in recognizing Negro voters.

Former Assembly Candidate

Dr. Bolden is executive chairman of the Denominational Preachers' Meeting of Harlem. He was once a candidate for member of the Assembly against Assemblyman Abraham Grenthal, who was instrumental in selecting him for delegate.

The congressional district includes large portions of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first and smaller portions of the Eighteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Assembly districts, and extends from West 125th street to the northern end of Manhattan Island.

The selection of a Republican Negro delegate from the Twenty-first is not unexpected, as the Republican Negro vote is steadily growing in Harlem, but Governor Smith and Judge Olvany, Tammany leader, are embarrassed by the precedent set by themselves in 1924.

Demand Precedent Be Kept

In order to gain favor with the Negroes four years ago, Governor Smith, the late Charles F. Murphy, then Tammany leader, and Civil Service Commissioner Morton, Negro Tammany leader of Harlem, selected Dr. Paul A. Collins as a delegate to the Madison Square Garden convention. The Negro Democrats now demand that Tammany shall adhere to this precedent. But the conditions this year make it doubtful about Tammany adhering to the precedent, for the Governor is doing his best, through trusted agents, to placate the none too friendly South. The Southern leaders would not welcome a Negro delegate at the Houston convention, it is believed.

If the convention were again to be held in Madison Square Garden, probably a Negro delegate would be sent, but with Houston as the convention city it makes a great difference, according to the opinion of leaders.

There is some talk in Tammany circles about the advisability of electing a Negro as delegate with a white alternate, and then let the alternate go to Houston, but such a subterfuge, it is thought, would merely aggravate the matter.

"The precedent set in 1924 by the Governor and his friends attracted wide attention, and resulted in thousands of Negroes voting for Smith for Governor," said Rev. Bolden at his home, 105 West 130th street.

"In New York, Chicago, Indiana, Cincinnati and New Jersey the Democrats of late years have sedulously cultivated the Negroes, assuring them that their place was in the Democratic party. They persuaded thousands to leave their natural affiliation. The Negro voters of the nation will sit back and watch what Tammany Hall will do this time."

Harris Endorsed From Harlem Area For U. S. Congress

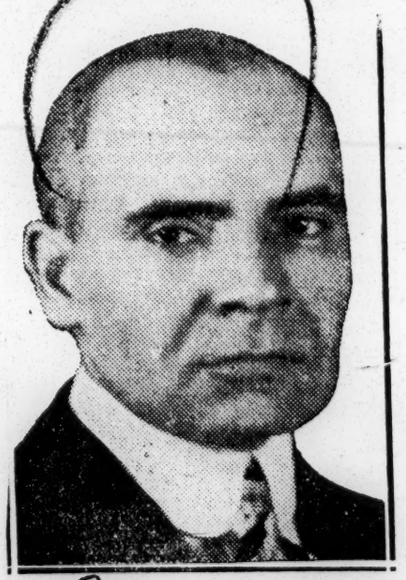
New York City.—(ANP)—The Kings County Republican committee Saturday evening went on record as endorsing George W. Harris, editor of the New York News, as candidate for congress from the Harlem district. Mr. Harris, who formerly served as alderman from the 21st assembly district, was present at the meeting, at which time Kings County Republican Manhattan Conference was formed to secure the fullest cooperation from other organizations in the Brooklyn district.

The former alderman has an even better than fair chance of winning the election if he is nominated, and it is expected that he will run independently of the organization if he fails to secure nomination.

NUTTER HONORED

ATLANTIC CITY. — Isaac N. Nutter, Atlantic City attorney, who was acclaimed state Republican Leader in a testimonial banquet last week.

TO RUN FOR CONGRESS



Alderman JOHN C. HAWKINS
Designated by Republican County Committee as candidate for nomination as Congressman from 21st District, New York City.

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EDWARD A. JOHNSON ACCEPTS REPUBLICAN NOMINATION IN 21 st

In Address at Meeting of St. James Forum Candidate Declares That No Lynchings Were Staged When Negro Sat in Congress

Amsterdam News

Attorney Edward A. Johnson, 17 West 137th street, has accepted the designation for Congress offered him by the Republican party last week, and his name has been placed on the ballot for Primary voting on September 18.

Addressing a meeting of the St. James' Forum, of which Dr. Julia H. Coleman is president, at St. James' Church Sunday afternoon, Mr. Johnson declared almost fiercely that in the days when a Negro sat in Congress there were no lynchings, stake-burnings, or any of the other disgraceful deeds as perpetrated in the South during recent years.

"All my life I have been fighting along the lines of elective representation," he said. "In 1917, backed by the organization, I shook the tree to the Legislature and enabled others to gather the plums. They are still gathering them," he added.

His Life's Ambition

"I want to climax my life's work by being elected as the first Negro Congressman from New York," he stated further. "I would like to reopen the door that closed behind those shining lights: Bruce, Langston, Lynch, Revels, Long, Cheatham, White, Rankin, and others. Their lights should not be allowed to go out."

In making a plea for support, he said: "Talking won't do it. You must register. . . . Say what you want done at the polls, and it will be done." He stated further that at least 9,000 new voters were needed to assure his election.

Mrs. Rosa H. Lampkin, president of the Women's Republican League, made a remarkable address in which she declared that the 400 women affiliated with her organization were about to launch a house-to-house campaign in an effort to increase the Negro vote.

S. H. Dix made a contrast of the fact that Negroes in some parts of the South are unable to vote, while those in the North will not. Andrew M. Robertson, one of the organizers of the Negro Democratic party, cited many instances in which white Republicans and Democrats cast aside their petty grievances to unite against a common cause.

Cleveland Allen, Mrs. E. Hortense Warner and Charles Williams were the other speakers. Attorney Louis A. Lavelle, who is making an independent bid for the Republican nomination to Congress, took exception to some remarks made by the president of the forum and attempted to gain recognition on the floor. Dr. Coleman politely but firmly denied the recognition and ordered that music be played to drown out Lavelle's voice as he attempted to speak.

Negro Candidate For State Comptroller to Tour New York

Crusader Service)

New York, Sept.—Levett Fort-Whiteman, Negro candidate for State Comptroller on the Workers (Communist) party ticket, will begin a statewide election campaign of New York on September 20.

Fort-Whiteman, says he will stress the treacherous role of the Republican party toward the Negro masses.

Citizens Endorse Edward A. Johnson To Run For Congress

A group of Republicans of the 19th Assembly District, headed by Samuel F. Hollman, president of the Herbert C. Hoover Colored Republican League, with headquarters at 108 West 132nd street, are active in a movement to promote the candidacy for Congress from the 21st Congressional District of former Assemblyman Edward A. Johnson.

Petitions to this effect have been presented to the party leaders in the district, and these petitions carry signatures of men and women in every walk of life— lawyers, merchants, doctors, ministers, social workers and others.

It is argued by Mr. Johnson's supporters that his designation as a candidate for the nomination would mean increasing the present Negro Republican registration from its present number, about 80,000, to at least 125,000. And it is asserted that Mr. Johnson can unite colored Harlem behind Hoover and the entire Republican State and County ticket.

McLEMORE'S NOMINATION CAUSES WIDE COMMENT

Both Press and Individuals See Bid for Negro Vote by Democrats. Jas. T. Bush, Real Estate Man, Heads Local Finance Committee. To Wage Active Campaign

Released By McLemore Campaign Committee

The nomination of Joseph L. McLemore, a Negro of this city, by St. Louis Democrats as a candidate for Congress from the 12th Congressional District of Missouri, has caused nation-wide comment. Several hundred Negro and white papers throughout the country flashed the news of this unusual event. Extensive write-ups were given in most Associated Press and Associated Negro Press Journals. Papers like the New York World, Chicago Tribune, The Ohio State Journal of Columbus, The Time Magazine, The Boston Transcript, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis Star and St. Louis Globe-Democrat have given publicity to the nomination which has attracted wide attention. Leading Negro papers have commented widely on the nomination, in almost every case comment being favorable.

Many letters of congratulation have been sent to McLemore from people in high places, both white and colored. A letter from Bishop R. E. Jones states that McLemore's nomination is causing much discussion among white people in Mississippi. A Globe-Democrat reporter in Washington claims that Democrats in Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee and other border states are using McLemore's nomination as an incentive to Negro voters to swing over to Al Smith. The Independent Republican Smith-for-President Club of Englewood, New Jersey, has offered its assistance in the Campaign in behalf of McLemore. John J. Kennedy of Northampton, Mass. who is said to be the only man who ever beat Calvin Coolidge for any office, has written several letters to MeLemore and in one states; "Seeing your picture and the write-ups in our Massachusetts papers yesterday, I was impressed. My best wishes to you and wish that I could take the stump for you as I have seen your race show its loyalty to the Country."

John J. Hallihan, City Commissioner of East St. Louis, Ill., states; "Your nomination was indeed a departure from old order of things and the good that will come to your people by your success at the polls is beyond measure." Mr. Edmund D. Washington, head of Langston, University, Langston, Oklahoma, states; "You have before you a bright future and a splendid opportunity to prove to white America that its ideas, by and large, are false relative to the Negro race." Congratulations from leading citizens of St. Louis, both white and colored have been many.

Campaign Gets Under Way

On August 23 a group of leading citizens met to discuss ways and means by which the McLemore for Congress campaign could be pushed forward. Mr. James T. Bush stated that the eyes of the country were on St. Louis, that it was up to the Negroes of this city to elect McLemore, not for the purpose of helping him as an individual, but because McLemore could be used to re-open the doors of Congress to the Negro. Mr. John D. Wilkerson discussed the expense of a political campaign and asked the group to consider ways and means of financing the project. W. G. Moseley insisted that if McLemore were going to be sent to Congress for the benefit of Negroes then the cost of his campaign should be borne by Negroes. A Campaign Finance Committee was then appointed with James T. Bush as Chairman and a plan of raising funds by popular subscriptions of $10.00 and upwards was put in progress. Solicitors were made up into eight teams of two and three persons each and the drive was commenced. The progress to date, both in subscriptions and cash paid, has been very encouraging. The teams are as follows: No. 1 Mrs. Ethel Bowles, Mrs. James T. Bush & Miss Margeurite Wilkerson No. 2 Mr. James McMinn, Atty. N. A. Mitchell; No. 3 Rev. J. E. Nance, Mr. A. J. Johnson; No. 4 Mr. Frank B. Wilson, Mr. Fred A. Jones; No. 5 Mr. John D. Wilkerson Mrs. Azalia Phillips and Mr W. G. Moseley; No. 6 Dr. E. J. Gregg, Mr. G. Frederick Stanton and Mr. John L. Procope; No. 7 Mr. J. E. Cook, Attorney Harrison W. Hollie; No. 8 Attys. Ellis S. Cut-

law and Emanuel Williams.

Mrs. L. H. Stanton, Campaign Manager, states that he believes that McLemore's headquarters will be located in the quarters of the Associated Negro Democratic Ward Clubs, Suite 314 Peoples Building. Headquarters will be open by the last of the present week.

MICHIGAN BROWN LOSES CLERKSHIP ON NOVEMBER 22

Democratic Justices In 7th Dist. Court Clean Out All Republicans

Michigan C. Brown, who has served for the past six years as a deputy clerk of the 7th District Municipal Court at 320 West 125th street, has been notified that his tenure of office ends on Thursday, November 22, at which time a Democrat will be named as his successor.

This action is taken as a result of the election of two Democratic Justices at the November, 1927, election, to succeed Justices John R. Davies and Sidney Crane, Republicans, who were defeated by Justices John J. Sullivan and David Lewis.

All Republicans To Go

All of the Republicans holding deputy clerkships will be displaced by Democrats, and already former Alderman Hugh Masterson, who was defeated for reelection in 1927 by Alderman Fred R. Moore, Republican, has been sworn in as assitant chief clerk in place of Charles Cogut, Republican, whose appointment had a little more than two years to run to entitle him to a pension. Cogut had held the position twelve years. Masterson took office on Monday, November 19.

Tammany Scorns Negro

With the removal of Michigan Brown, the Negro is without representation. It is reported that Attorney George E. Hall, who was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the State Assembly in 1927, was an aspirant for the place, but it is declared with what appears to be authority that Tammany Hall turned "thumbs down" on him, declaring that the Negro Democratic vote in Harlem was not of sufficient importance to warrant giving a Negro the clerkship.

William J. Donovan, Republican who succeeded Valentine J. Hahn as chief clerk a little more than a year ago, is slated to be succeeded by John Plunkett, but Plunkett was delayed in taking the oath by a serious attack of grippe. Donovan, it is said, claims to have been appointed for the full term of six years, and not to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Hahn.

Richard B. Moore Seeks Congressional Seat

New York, Oct. 19.—Richard B. Moore, Workers' party candidate for congress in the 21st district, embracing Harlem, is conducting a stumping tour through the South. He spoke in Baltimore, Sunday; Richmond, Monday; Philadelphia, Tuesday, and Wilmington, Del., Wednesday. The itinerary from then on is not definitely decided, but will include speeches in probably every southern state. Mr. Moore is the organizer of the Associated Colored Employees of America, and national organizer of the American Negro Labor congress.

Political Ads

Ohio

Elections.

OHIO RACE CANDIDATE EXPECTED TO WIN

ATTORNEY JACKSON HAS REPUBLICAN PARTY ENDORSEMENT

Seek To Nominee Race Man For Governor

Cleveland, Ohio, August. 10.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—Interest here this week is centered on the primary election which takes place Tuesday, August 14th. The only race candidates are those seeking nomination on the Republican ticket. The Hon. Harry C. Smith, veteran editor of the Cleveland Gazette and a former member of the Ohio Legislature is out for the Republican nomination for governor. Smith ran two years ago and finished in the 6th place in a field of about 12 candidates. With united race support all over the state he is causing other candidates to view him as one of their most formidable rivals.

Seek To Go To Legislature

Among the candidates for the Republican nomination for State representative are Attorney Perry B. Jackson, member of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholastic society. Jackson has the support of party leaders, the Cuyahoga County Citizens' Committee Elks, Mason, Tabors, A. U. K. and D. of A., U. B. and S. of Love, leading ministers, and the rank and file of the colored people. His nomination is assured.

Other candidates include D. R. Williamss, member of the Republican County Executive Committee and prominent real estate dealer. It is expected that he will too be among the successful candidates. Councilman Arthur R. Johnston of Miles Heights Village is making a whirlwind campaign based upon his record on the board of education and council of his village. He is meeting with a fine response. Atty. Moses H. Dixon is formerly conducted a barber shop and flower shop successfully.

Political - 1928.

Elections.

Ohio

NEWS
CLEVELAND, O.

AD. 18 1928

DAVIS CHARGES HIS OPPONENTS WITH TRICKERY

Shapiro, Moving Spirit in Plan to Oust 'P. R.' Seconds Charge of Amendment Author; Attack Made on Mihelich.

By E. F. Vander Veen.

Trickery and chicanery in an effort to defeat the Davis charter amendment were charged against opponents of the proposal Tuesday night by Harry L. Davis, sponsor of the amendment, in a speech at Peck's hall, E. 82d st. and Wade Park ave.

Davis' charges were seconded by Attorney Ezra Z. Shapiro, who went even further and accused those opponents of stupidity and falsification in the conduct of "the whispering campaign" which, he said, was being waged as an eleventh-hour effort to save the city manager-P. R. form of government.

"The opposition has come to the point where it is willing to resort to anything in an effort to defeat the amendment," said Davis. "That is, anything but argument as to the merits of the amendment itself.

Hits Prejudice Issue.

"Race and religion has been injected without any other thought than to prejudice those who are in favor of restoring the government to the people.

"These opponents would have you believe that the Ku Klux Klan and other organizations, whose sole aim is to arouse racial and religious war are backing this amendment. That is a lie and the men who say it know it."

Score Councilman.

Both Davis and Shapiro scored Councilman Mihelich for the resolution introduced in council Monday night in which the councilman declared that the klan was back of the amendment in furtherance of a scheme to fight the Negro, Catholic and Jew in Cleveland politics.

"I charge that man not with ignorance, but with falsification," said Shapiro. "His resolution bears the print of the guiding fingers of those two or three men who are guiding the amendment opponents in this campaign.

"I say shame on those people who at the end of this campaign are resorting to such trickery and stupidity.

"It is no secret to guess the reason why, however. They realize that the amendment holds no argument which they can safely refute, and so they have created a sham in the vain hope that it will serve their evil purpose.

Uses Coolidge's Idea.

Davis pointed to the speech of President Coolidge before the Daughters of the American Revolution Tuesday as an argument sufficient to indorse the Americanism of the Davis amendment.

"Coolidge in that speech said that 'the dominant note of the revolution was the principle that American citizens were competent to run their own business and manage their own government.'" Davis declared.

"And that is all that the Davis charter amendment seeks."

Attorney J. P. Mooney and Richard E. Collins were the other two speakers of the evening. Both advocated the abolishment of the city manager plan and P. R. as un-American and unfair to the electors.

Davis speaks Wednesday night at Bohemia hall, W. 44th st. and Clark ave.; Prochaska's hall, 5003 Fleet ave., and Addison Junior High school, E. 79th st. and Hough ave.

Endorse Negro For Ohio Legislature To Succeed Davis

Cleveland, Ohio.—(ANP)—Perry B. Jackson, one of the younger attorneys of this city, is being endorsed by the Republican party for representative to the state legislature of Ohio, a position left vacant by the appointment of Harry E. Davis of Cleveland to another post.

Five Negroes had announced their candidacy for the position, namely: Attorney Chester Gillespie, Attorney Moses Dickson, A. H. Johnston, real estate dealer; and Perry Jackson. As soon as it became known, however, that Jackson had received the endorsement of the Republican party, Gillespie immediately withdrew. It is expected that others will withdraw before the primaries in August.

Attorney Jackson received his education here, attending the public schools and later Western Reserve, where he studied law. He is also active in the social life of the city, and is a member of the National Executive Council of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Negro Elected To Ohio Legislature

Cleveland, Ohio.—(Special wire to Nashville Globe)—Attorney Perry B. Jackson was elected a member of the Ohio State Legislature, according to the returns now all in from the election last Tuesday. At this early writing, it appears that Attorney Jackson is the only member of the race that will occupy a seat in the State Legislative Halls at Columbus, Ohio. He received substantial support, and will represent one of the important districts in this section.

IN OHIO ASSEMBLY

CLEVELAND ATTORNEY ELECTED TO LEGISLATURE; RECEIVES 165,890

Cleveland, O., Nov. 29, 1928.—Perry B. Jackson, one of our most prominent attorneys, was elected a member of the legislature on the Republican ticket from Cuyahoga county at the recent election the official count just completed by the board of elections, shows.

Jackson received 165,890 votes, of which approximately 130,000 were from white voters, leading his nearest Democratic opponent by 18,463 votes.

When Jackson takes his seat in January he will be the only member of our race in the legislature, composed of 134 members.

Political - 1928

Pennsylvania.

Elections.

ASBURY NAMED ASST. DIST. ATTY IN PHILADELPHIA

Afro American

66 Year Old Attorney And Legislator Named Last Week

3-17-28.

Baltimore Md.

HE'S ONE OF CITY'S BUSIEST WORKERS

Asbury Directs Bank, Ins. Co., Cemetery,—Trustee Of Church And School

By ERNEST VARLACK

John Cornelius Asbury, Attorney and for the past twenty-five years president of the Keystone Bank and Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, has been appointed an assistant district attorney by John Monaghan, district attorney.

Mr. Asbury is the first colored man to be appointed an assistant district attorney in the city.

66 Years Old

Born in Washington County, he will be 66 years old April 9th, next. He was educated at Washington and Jefferson College, and Howard University, receiving his degree in 1885, he went to Virginia, and was Norfolk County Commonwealth Attorney, 1887-1891, and in 1892 was appointed by the Republicans of that state as a delegate to the national Republican Convention in Minneapolis, representing the Second Congressional District of Virginia.

After coming to Philadlphia, where he soon established himself as one of the city's leading lawyers he was appointed delegate to the Republican Convention in 1912, representing the First District of Pennsylvania. In 1916 he was appointed an assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia, a post he held for six years, and was representative in the State's Legislature from 1921 to 1925, and fathered the Asbury Civil Rights Bill, which failed after a hard fight. Mr. Asbury is an ardent churchman and for the past twenty-five years has ben chairman of the board of trustees of Union Baptist Church, one of the city's largest churches, and superintendent of the Sunday school.

He is also president of the Eden Cemetery Company, and secretary of the Board of Trustees of Downingtown Industrial Institute.

Political-1928

South Carolina.

Elections

Rock Hill, S. C., Herald

JAN 27 1928

May Name Negro To Senate Seat

Washington, Jan. 27.—Possibility of the appointment of a negro in the senate to fill the unexpired term of Frank L. Smith, recently refused a seat by that body, was suggested in gossip around the capitol, after Vice President Dawes had laid before the senate a petition from the "American Negro Protective association," of Chicago, urging the appointment by Governor Small of James G. Cotter, a negro, who is now assistant United States district attorney, in that city.

If Governor Small were to adopt this suggestion his action would be regarded as a slap at the senate for its action in turning down Smith.

Political - 1928

Elections.

Tennessee

"Bob" Church Retains His Political Strength In Tennessee Affairs

Memphis, Tenn.—(ANP)—The daily papers here who are opposed to the present city administration turned their guns on Robert R. Church, recognized Republican leader of these parts, but with little damage, if the purpose was to dislodge him from his present position of respect and esteem with his followers here and his friends scattered throughout the country.

The first barage came when G. Tom Taylor, who was appointed acting postmaster on Church's endorsement, and who was recently rejected by the senate, issued a statement to the daily press, to the effect that "he lost his job because he refused to give Church $1,000 out of his salary."

This attack was followed closely by a declaration from George H. Poole, a would-be acting postmaster, that he did not get the job because he would not agree to give Church $2,000, which Church claimed he spent in moving Seches, former postmaster, and because he would not agree to have colored special delivery boys and colored clerks in the Memphis postoffice.

Church characterized the statements of Taylor and Poole as "malicious and false" and stated further that there was not a person in Tennessee who did not know why Tom Taylor lost his job and that George Poole was not considered because he failed to make the eligible list on examination.

Postmaster General Harry S. New, when apprised of the charges, stated to the press that he had known Bob Church for years and believed in his integrity and that while he did not like to prejudge such things, that he did not believe there was any truth in the charges. "I have heard charges like these before," he declared, "and every time they have been investigated have been found untrue." Church pointed out that he 'welcomed a thorough and searching investigation by the department and requested it."

Congressman J. Will Taylor, Republican national committeeman from Tennessee, and patronage referee branded the charges as "infamous canard" and substantiated the statements made by Church.

Facing failure in this direction, a third bombardment took the form of an attempt to link Church's name with the failure of the Fraternal and Savings Bank, alleging that investigators had found a note for $4,000 made by Church in 1925. This note, Mr. Church explained, had been paid by him upon maturity, declaring "I have never had a questionable transaction with any bank and everybody knows that I was not connected in any way with the defunct Fraternal and Solvent Savings ank. If I had a note there in 1925 it was certainly paid when due as the records of the bank will show."

The charges connected with the postmastership received another setback when Sol Seches, former postmaster, who failed to be reappointed because of Church's opposition, stated that Church had never solicited money from him or made any demand as to appointees at the postoffice.

Dr. Edward V. Sheeley, acting postmaster, said, "I did not seek the office of postmaster of Memphis, and Church did not approach me to exact any terms in the way of monetary consideration or reform in the personnel of the postoffice. Church's support was given me without any strings attached to it."

Memphians yet believe in Bob Church and are sticking by him during this period. For a number of years he has been the most powerful political leader in the state and has at all times wielded his influence for the best interests of the city and state.

Postmaster General Harry S. New Declares Charge That Bob Church Asked Money For Office Is False

Recites History of Appointment of Memphis Postmaster, Stating That Church Worked To The Last For Tom Taylor, Who Lost

Washington, D. C.—Postmaster General Harry S. New has come to the defense of Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn., by declaring that the ousting of G. Tom Taylor as the Memphis postmaster was due entirely to the opposition of Senator of Senator K. D. McKellar, and that Church had worked for Taylor to the end.

Congressman J. Will Taylor, said Mr. New, is referee for Tennessee, and both the congressman and Church were loyal and hard lunch supporters of Tom Taylor, who had been recommended by the congressman for the position. "J. Will Taylor and Church did more for Tom Taylor than any two men ever did for any man seekng a postmastership," declared the Postmaster General.

"Now I see that Tom Taylor is trying to blame Church, which is ungrateful. I don't believe Bob Church ever asked a nickel from Tom Taylor or any one else," he continued.

Amazing Poole's Charge.

The Postmaster General was answering the charge made by G. Poole, a white man of Memphs, told in a telegraphic dispatch from Washington in last week's Age that Church had offered to sell the postmastership at Memphis for $2,400. Poole's charge was contained in an affidavit filed with Postmaster General New by J. J. Harwood, Republican leader of Western Tennessee.

Mr. New gave a detailed recital of the facts connected with Tom Taylor's failure to land the postoffice job after President Coolidge had twice sent his name to the Senate, where Senator McKellar's objections ruled him out. He declared Tom Taylor's charge that Church had deserted him is "is conspicuously ungrateful and untrue."

He said that Tom Taylor "was neither very good nor very bad, and there was no reason why any special effort should have been made to retain him.

Didn't Ask Church.

"When it came time to appoint a postmaster, J. Will Taylor recommended G. Tom," New continued. "J. Will is referee for Tennessee and hs recommendaton is accepted. The appointment, of course, pleased Bob Church, but I do not ask Church for recommendations. I ask Will Taylor.

"What happened in the Civil Service Commission I am not concerned with. They put G. Tom on the eligible list, and that is their business. I understand he always had an eligible grade but was not among the three highest until a man named Rugg withdrew.

"I asked President Coolidge to appoint G. Tom and he did. Then we learned that Senator K. D. McKellar opposed him. At the suggestion of J. Will and Church I persuaded the president to withdraw G. Tom's name. Senator McKellar called me and objected, and I told him the withdrawal was only temporary. I never intended it should be for long, because President Coolidge cannot afford to keep a postmaster in office unless he has been confirmed to the Senate.

"I went to Florida, and when I came back Senator McKellar was demanding that G. Tom's name be resubmitted. This demand was seconded by Senator Dale, chairman of the Senate civil service committee, and other officials.

Name Resubmitted.

"I asked J. Will Taylor if he had been able to persuade McKellar to withdraw his opposition, and he said he had not. All I could do was to recommend to the president that G. Tom's name be resubmitted. I dd this despite objections from J. Will Taylor and Church.

"After G. Tom was ousted I asked Will Taylor to recommend to me some outstanding business man in Memphis whose appointment would end all this trouble. Will Taylor recommended Ed Sheely and I appointed him. Nothng has been said about Sheely promising anything or any money to anybody, has there? Senator McKellar said he was alright, too, didn't he?

"I don't know anything about this Harwood or this George Poole or their charges and it doesn't concern Sheely anyhow. I have asked the department of justice to investigate their charges and that is the best I can do. I see that even the newspapers at Memphis are making insinuations about me and that Seches and G. Tom Taylor are making charges. I can't help what they say. What I have been telling you is the TRUTH about the Memphis postoffice."

Postmaster Characterizes Taylor Charges As Act Of An Ingrate

Washington, March 31.—Declaring that Robert R. Church, of Memphis, and Congressman J. Will Taylor, of Tennessee's second Congressional district, worked earnestly in behalf of the appointment of G. Tom Taylor, and characterizing the charge that he was ousted as acting postmaster because Church deserted him, as "conspicuously ungrateful and untrue," Postmaster General Harry S. New came to the defense of the well known Tennessee Negro leader in no uncertain terms today.

Postmaster General New said that both Church and Congressman Taylor had stuck to G. Tom Taylor to the last and that G. Tom's defeat was due solely to the opposition of Senator K. D. McKellar, and not any lack of support from Church or the Second district congressman.

"J. Will and Church did more for G. Tom than any two men ever did for any man seeking postmastership," New said with considerable emphasis.

New went through the G. Tom case from start to finish and gave what he declared was the "truth." New said G. Tom "was neither very good nor very bad, and there was no reason why any special effort should have been made to retain him.

"Didn't Ask Church"

"When it came time to appoint a postmaster, J. Will Taylor recommended G. Tom," New continued. "J. Will is referee for Tennessee and his recommendation is accepted. The appointment of course, pleased Bob Church, but I do not ask Church for recommendations. I ask Will Taylor.

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New sat with one foot sprawled on the end of his desk and emphasized his remarks by banging his cane on the floor.

LILY WHITES OPPOSE NAMI'G POSTMASTER

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 26.—(By A. N. P.)—The political eye of Tennessee are focused on the appointment of the postmaster at Memphis, because those in the known declare that this will determine whether Robert R. Church will remain in power or the lily whites of the Republican party will assume the leadership.

Ed V. Sheely, the present postmaster, is being supported by Robert R. Church and opposed by the lily whites, who are basing their opposition on the statement issued by Sheely when he received the temporary appointment, that "I am deeply obligated to J. Will Taylor and R. R. Church, to whom I owe my appointment."

At the time of his appointment by President Coolidge, he was opposed by the lily whites on account of his friendship with Church and Taylor, and after a bitter battle, the Church wing won the victory.

It is reported here that Postmaster General New favors the appointment of Sheely, having termed him as one of the best men in the employ of the department. President Coolidge is also in favor of Sheely and it is believed here that he will appoint him aagin.

The lily whites are of the opinion that if the appointment is postponed until President-elect Herbert Hoover takes over the government that Sheely will not be appointed, due to the activity of the lily whites in the last campaign. "We don't care so much about the postmastership," the lily whites say, "but we want Hoover to build up a strong white man's party in the South. The time is now ripe."

In the meantime, Bob Church is saying nothing but battling in his usual manner. It has been pointed out that Church has the backing of the national leaders of the Republican party and it is believed that he will still be "in the saddle" after the Hoover administration takes hold.

UNSEATING OF CHURCH ASKED

White Loser Charges Race Politician Won by Fraud

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Charging that the Republican primary of Aug. 2 is null and void because of the alleged perpetration of fraud E. M. Kinney, defeated candidate for Republican state committee from the Tenth Congressional District, yesterday filed a contest before the Republican state election board.

The protest is entered in behalf of Kinney, George H. Poole and Mrs. Esther O. True and vigorously protests the seating of Bob Church, J. S. Shorlin, Mrs. [illegible] Hanover and Mrs. Grace Geldert, who, on the face of the election returns, were declared the Republican committeemen.

The petition recites that the alleged election was carried on in a high handed and fraudulent manner and that the contesting candidates were denied representation at the polls by Lester H. Brenner chairman of the Shelby County Republican primary board.

Chattanooga Tenn. News

Bob Church Scandal

Bob Church, negro politician and Republican patronage referee in Shelby county, faces court action to force him to pay $15,000 in state taxes, covering a period of fifteen years. The state commissioner of finances has named a Memphis attorney to press the claim. Meanwhile, Church also is threatened with governmental investigation of charges of federal patronage graft when congress convenes next week. G. Tom Taylor, who declares that he was ousted from the postmastership at Memphis because he would not pay Church for re-appointment, will press the charges.

We hope that our readers will not confuse G. Tom Taylor with J. Will Taylor. G. Tom is against Church, while the negro boss has been a close co-worker and ally of J. Will Taylor in dishing out federal jobs for several years.

In fact, the entire Bob Church scandal in Memphis is just another reason why J. Will Taylorism should be ended in Tennessee. Why the negro boss was permitted to let his state taxes go delinquent for fifteen years we do not know, but that his patronage actions in Memphis have been winked at by J. Will Taylor cannot be doubted.

The South expects a new deal in this federal patronage situation. That Mr. Hoover will favor an indubitably honest member of the Republican party as the party leader in Tennessee we have no doubt.

Political-1928

Elections.

Tennessee

Opposition To Efficient Leadership Dwindles Away As Earnest Men And Women Rebuke Jim Frazier

East Tennessee News
Knoxville, Tenn. 2-16-28.

Those persons who have heretofore doubted the ability of Knoxville's Negro 'citizenship to know and appreciate their leadership, and arise to defend and support them when the occasion for so doing comes about, had every vestige of doubt wiped from their minds on last Friday night when the Fifth Ward voters, the ward where the largest number of members of the racial group reside, pulled off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, marched to the polls and swept the Porter-Felding ticket into office with an avalanche of votes sufficient in number to enable the election commissioner to decide, even before the final tally was marked on the sheet, as to the winners.

Forced A Contest.

The winning ticket composed of W. L. Porter, A. A. Felding, W. C Copeland, Nathan Dogan and A. J. Smith, well known citizens of the Fifth Ward, was opposed in the election of last Friday night by a ticket headed by Jim Frazier, who recently moved into the ward from the South Seventh.

Friday evening, February 3, was the regular time for holding the ward conventions, throughout the city and county, for the purpose of selecting ward committeemen from each ward and precinct to serve during the next two years on the Knox county republican executive committee. Every other ward and precinct did select their group, including the Fifth Ward. A regular and orderly election was conducted in the Fifth on that night, more than sixty voters having appeared and selected a group of well known local leaders headed by Mr. Porter.

When the chairman of the committee appeared at the convention the following Saturday morning, he discovered that Jim Frazier and his followers had filed a list of names of persons whom they declared were elected. Frazier's actions precipitated a contest and despite the contentions of Mr. Porter, chairman of the regularly elected group, that his ticket was the choice of the voters, the convention ordered another election for last Friday night, February 10th, and appointed Jesse L. Henson, well known republican, who served as chairman of the credentials committee, to supervise the election.

Entire City Aroused.

From the very moment the announcement was issued that a contest would be staged between the Porter and Frazier groups, not only the citizens of the Fifth Ward were aroused to the point of highest interest, but Negroes throughout the entire city and county watched the approaching election with that interest that evidenced a desire to see men elected to represent the racial group who are capable, unselfish and earnest.

Large Number of Votes Cast.

When Friday night rolled around, Mr. Henson was at the Hampden-Sidney School with his ballot box, but for the convenience of the voters the voting place was changed to the fire hall, just across the street. No sooner than the officer in charge of the election announced the polls open, earnest and representative men and women of the ward marched to the box in a quiet and orderly manner and deposited the ballots of their choice, during the hour designated for the voting.

The result of the election is vividly outlined in the issue of the Knoxville Journal on the morning following the election and is as follows:

PORTER-FELDING GROUP WINS IN FIFTH

Jim Frazier's Ticket Goes Down In Fifth Ward.

Efforts of Jim Frazier, Negro political leader of the Fifth ward, who told the Knox county republican executive committee that he had moved into that ward from the South Seventh for the purpose of purifying it politically, apparently were not highly appreciated by the older residents.

Last night Jim's ticket of candidates for the county committee representing the Fifth ward went down in defeat before the Lon Felding-Webster Porter faction in the first plebiscite ever conducted by the organization to determine representation.

With Jesse L. Henson, Seventeenth ward member of the committee, as commissioner of elections, the issue was fought out in the Commerce fire hall, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, Friday evening. A total of 206 ballots rattled their way into the ballot box, and when the clerks of election had made their final tally, Frazier's ticket had lost to that of Felding-Porter et als. by a vote of 158 to 128, and old-timers who viewed the hectic struggle for political supremacy are still wondering as to where the voters all came from.

They were residents of the Fifth, all right, for every voter who appeared was rigorously challenged as to residence as well as age and length of residence in the ward.

Committeeman Henson, in ordering the ballotting to start, drew a committee of election judges and other officers from the residents of the ward and beyond that exercised general supervision only over the "showdown." He will submit his report with the certificates of election to the full committee at its next meeting, and it is now patent that Felding-Porter, et als, will be seated.

As elected by the ward voters, the committeemen are Porter, Felding, W. C. Copeland, Nathan Dogan and A. J. Smith.

A large amount of interest attached to the election and for nearly two hours Commerce avenue and the fire hall were crowded. Many of the republican leaders of the city were in attendance as spectators, including Chairman Christenbery, U. S. Marshal Inslee C. King, Squire Dan Little and others.

"Smitty" To Resign.

The anxiety of the voters in nominating and electing Albert J Smith (Smitty) as ward committeeman, caused them to lose sight of the fact that "Smitty" as he is familiarly known by his many friends is an employee of Uncle Sam. The committee will therefore be called upon to select another citizen of the ward to serve in the place that will be made vacant due to his resignation. This selection will be made during the next few days and will be announced at the first meeting of the executive committee.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

FEB 5 · 1928

BOB CHURCH TENTH DISTRICT DELEGATE

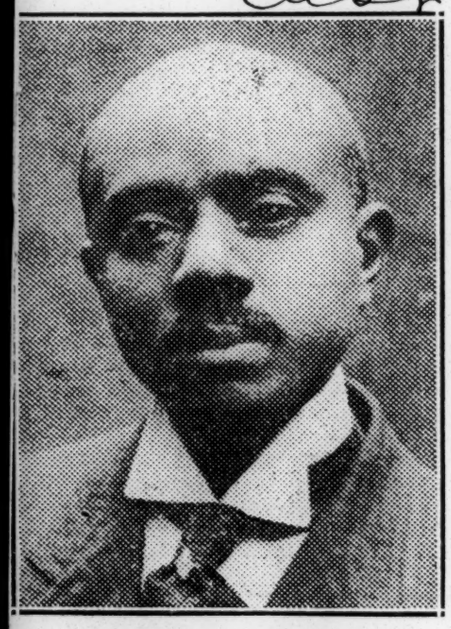
Negro Leader Unanimously Chosen to Go to Kansas City Convention.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Bob Church, Negro political leader, will be the Tenth district delegate to the national Republican convention in Kansas City next June. Church was elected unanimously at a meeting at the courthouse this afternoon of the district convention. Lester H. Brenner, United States commissioner, was named alternate. C. H. King, referee in bankuptcy, was named presidential elector.

Resolutions were adopted unanimously indorsing the Coolidge administration, J. W. Taylor's state leadership and the congressional candidacy of Herbert L. Harper, assistant United States attorney. Expected opposition from a group of insurgents did not materialize. Three policemen were in attendance at the meeting, but their services were not needed.

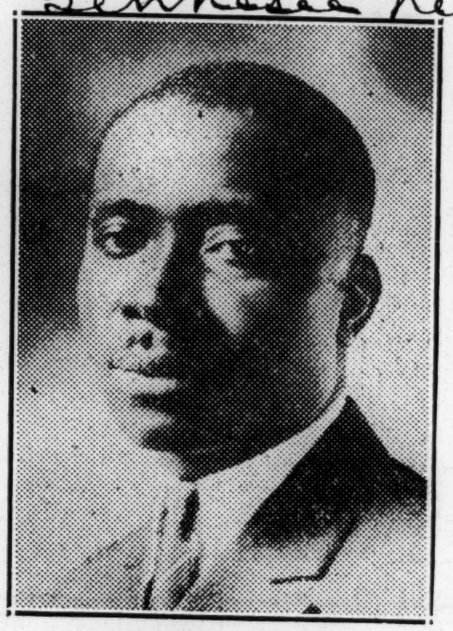
Winners For Committeemen To Represent Fifth Ward Next Two Years

East Tennessee News, Knoxville, Tenn. 9-16-28



ALBERT J. SMITH,

Proprietor of a Vine street business place and popular employee at the post-office building.

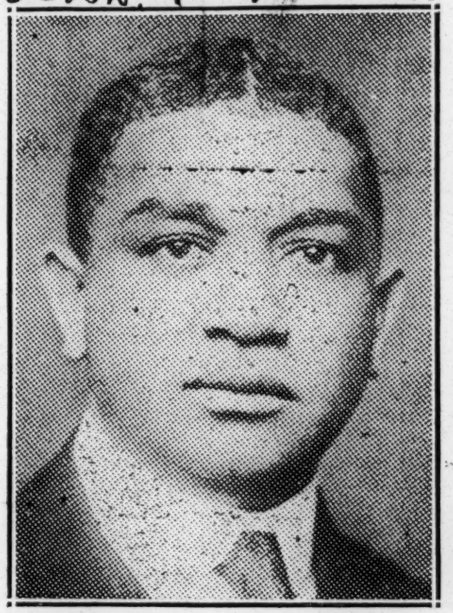


NATHAN DOGAN,

Popular among hotel men as head bellman of the Farragut.

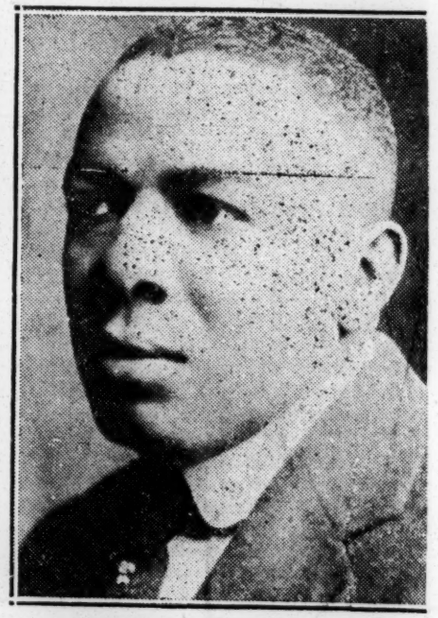
WEBSTER L. PORTER,

Editor of The East Tennessee News.



A. ALONZO FELDING,

Well known dealer in real estate and loans and leader in Fifth Ward politics for thirty years.



WALTER C. COPELAND,

Retired soldier, deacon of Mt. Zion Baptist Church and influential churchman.

CHURCH COMES THROUGH

Southerners down in Memphis are no doubt crooning the blues, their own sorrow song, because Robert Church, of African descent has been able to make both his presence and his influence felt in Tennessee. Not long ago Mr. Church through the force of his energy and genius, was able to consolidate the black vote of Memphis and elect a Mayor of the town, who was inclined to be "fair on the race question." Church triumphed after a bitter fight, and only after he and his friends had been made the campaign issue. In the fight the combined strength of the Memphis press was pitted against the indomitable Church, but he and his candidate triumphed. Now, that press reluctantly admits that this same man, Church, has named the new Post Master for Memphis.

It is quite an achievement for a black man to receive enough recognition from the federal heads of this nation to be permitted to name a postmaster in large southern city, but that is what Church has done. During last week E. V. Sheely, well known druggist, was named master of the post for Memphis. The Memphis Press-Scimitar writes that the appointment shows that "Church has more influence in Washington than any white business man." Sheely, himself, admits that he is obligated to Church for the appointment. The rabid southerners who believe in racial intolerance and persecution are now mumbling the blues but Church has come through.

NEWSPAPER CALLS HIM G. O. P. CHIEF

Republican Leader Seen As Greatest Influence In Memphis Politics

MEMPHIS, TENN., Mar. 14—The appintment of Edward V. Sheeley, druggist, known to his friends as "Doc" to the position of postmaster of Memphis has thrown a spotlight upon the power of Robert R. "Bob" Church in the politics of the city.

Sheely was sworn into his office at 5:00 p. m. Friday by U. S. Commissioner L. H. Brenner, whom he has known since boyhood. He was a "dark horse" for the position and was appointed on the recommendation of J. W. Taylor late Thursday. His name had been kept so much in the dark that many local politicians had not even heard of his candidacy until the appointment was announced. G. Tom Taylor, rejected postmaster, in expressing his surprise, said he had not even met Mr. Sheely and intimated that that gentleman had Democratic leanings.

"I am somewhat disappointed that Rep. Taylor at Washington did not see fit to give the appointment to some active organization Republican," he is reported to have said.

No Democrat

"I am deeply obligated to J. Will Taylor and R. R. Church, to whom I owe the appointment," the new postmaster declared in a typed statement for publication. "I will strive to give the patrons of the Memphis postoffice a service second to none in the country."

Ralph Millett, political, editor of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, had the following to say about the political influence of Church as shown by the appointment of Sheely:

"The appointment of Ed Sheely as acting postmaster of Memphis will be more popular with business men and the general public than it will be with Republican politicians.

Sheely is known as a high class business man of genial manner and unquestioned integrity. However he has never been identified with the Republican "pie hunters" and it is galling to them to see an outsider drop in and without apparent effort grab off the biggest and juiciest piece of dessert in the Republican plate.

Church Powerful

"Politically, the appointment means several things, so local politicians agree. First, it shows that Bob Church, Negro politician, still has more power in Washington than any Memphis business man. Second it shows that J. Will Taylor and Church are still working together quite harmoniously and effectively. Third, it shows that J. Will Taylor doesn't intend to have a postmaster who will pull a scrap with U. S. Senator McKellar. Fourth, it shows that somebody, either Church or Taylor, insisted that Church get full credit for the appointment."

Political — 1928

Elections.

SLEMP PREDICTS NAMING HOOVER ON 1st BALLOT

Defends Hoover's Abolishing 'Jim Crow' In Census Bureau

Old Point Comfort, Va.—C. Bascom Slemp predicted the nomination of Secretary Hoover on the first ballot by the Republican National Convention at Kansas City next month.

Col. Slemp, perhaps the country's most astute politician, former secretary to President Coolidge, and present Republican National Committeeman for Virginia, is here at a conference of Virginia Republicans. He defended Secretary Hoover's act of abolishing segregation of whites and blacks in the U. S. Census Bureau at Washington.

New York Age.

According to suave Slemp, who is so suave that though he went in as the Coolidge secretary a practical and avowed lilywhite anathema to the bigtime Negro Republicans, he emerged with their esteem and a token of it. 5-26-28

There were ten Negro, among a thousand white, clerks at the Census Bureau, and in distributing the Negroes over the building instead of keeping them grouped to themselves, Secretary Hoover had only acted as President Wilson did when confronted by similar circumstances.

New York.

Among the Slemp party here is Henry W. Anderson, the Richmond lawyer who is Virginia's candidate for the Republican Vice Presidential nomination. Col. Anderson's chief claim to political fame rests on his serious but unsuccessful attempt to get the Legislature to authorize the enabling act to revise the Virginia Constitution, which would permit only white persons to qualify as electors and thereby restore the two-party system in this State on a lily-white basis. The two-party system was destroyed with the disfranchisement of the Negro—and half of the whites.

NEGROES SEEK OFFICE

Southern Campaign May Have Nominees in Race

Washington, Sept. 9—Southern Negroes are manifesting a keen interest in the 1928 campaign. A delegation of Virginia [illegible] organizing a movement to nominate three Negroe [illegible] for Congress in the 2nd 6th and 10th Districts of their state.

W. B. Crowell of Roanoke, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Thomas H. Bell of Portsmouth and P. B. Young of Norfolk came here last week to confer with C. Bascom Slemp and other Virginia Republican leaders with a view of outlining a definite plan. Menalcus Langford is a candidate for the nomination in the 2nd or Norfolk District and W. B. Crowell is being urged to run in the Roanoke district.

Virginia
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